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The Literary Digest

for March 7, 1936

VOLUME 121

NUMBER 10

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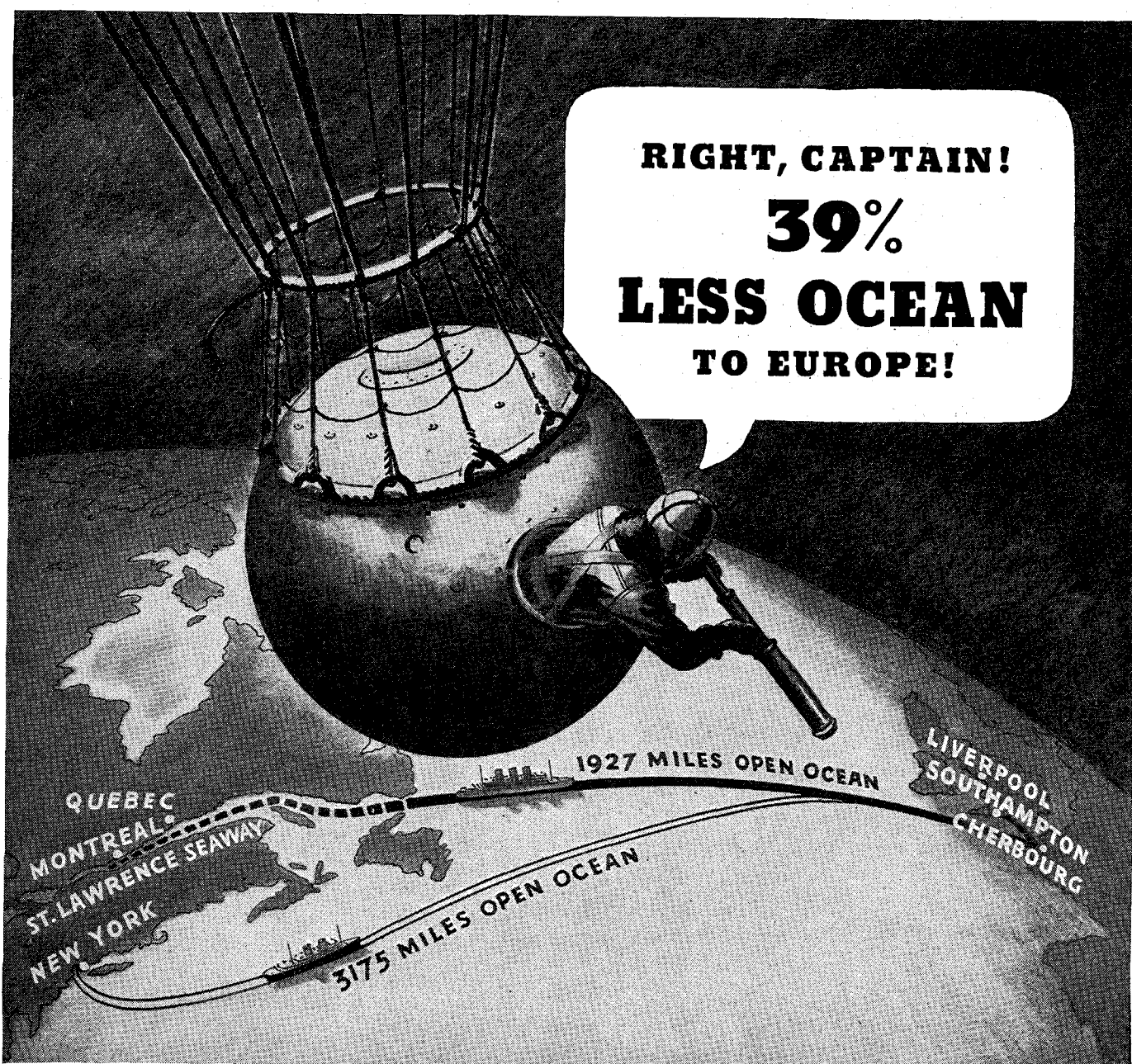
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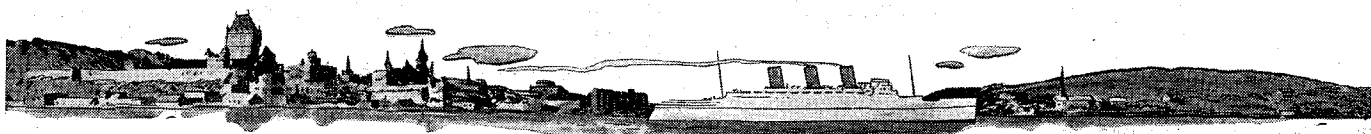
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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Finding Men to Find a President

March, as Curtain-Raising Month in 1936 Presidential Campaign, Sees Many States Picking Delegates to Party Conventions

Osawatomie, Kansas oil-field town, flashes through the pages of American history.

John Brown lived there, altho the abolitionist's body "lies a-moldering in the grave" at North Elba, New York. His home was a station in the "underground railway," by which slaves escaped from the South.

"Osawatomie is the cradle of Kansas Republicanism," the Associated Press adds. "Horace Greeley organized the first Republican Club here before the Civil War."

In a small way, Osawatomie wrote another foot-note to history recently. With the State's prudent Governor, Alfred M. Landon, in the leading rôle, it provided the curtain-raiser for the Presidential campaign of 1936.

A Convention, held in a Congressional District there, was the first to choose delegates to the Republican National Convention in June. It instructed two men to vote for Governor Landon as Republican nominee for President. A few days later, at Coffeyville, Republicans of Governor Landon's home district, added two more delegates. Other Kansas districts followed suit.

New Hampshire Primary

March ushers in the 1936 campaign officially. New Mexico, by State Convention, selects a full slate of Republican delegates this week. New Hampshire, with Presidential primaries for both Parties, calls out its voters next week.

New Hampshire used to be the home-State of Col. Frank Knox, Chicago Republican (see page 7). He still publishes the Manchester, New Hampshire, *Union Leader* (Ind.-Rep.), which is confident of a delegation "favorable" to him.

"The delegation will undoubtedly be friendly to Colonel Knox in the official balloting," *The Concord Monitor and New Hampshire Patriot* (Ind.) agrees.

"The delegates will go to Cleveland unpledged because they really feel that the Convention will be a free-for-all and New Hampshire does not wish to be tied to any candidate in that eventuality. . . .

"The Democrats will probably send a complete pledged-to-Roosevelt delegation to Philadelphia, tho a minority of the candidates have filed as unpledged."

The first groups which the Democratic National Committee lists as definitely certi-

fied for President Roosevelt at the Philadelphia National Convention are those of Minnesota, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

Elsewhere reefs stood out in the smooth Democratic seas.

Massachusetts Democrats murmured of an anti-Roosevelt movement.

EPIC leaders bridled when the President's list of approved California delegates limited the representation of the Upton Sinclair followers to eleven, and gave two places to Townsendites, two to Laborites and the remaining thirty-two to McAdoo "regulars."

Governor Talmadge was fighting to win over county primaries in Georgia against the New Deal.

Tammany put Alfred E. Smith at the head of its New York delegation—a conspicuous place from which to "take a walk" out of the Convention, as he recently threatened to do.

Despite such snags, "the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt, if he lives, may be put down as the one certainty of the moment," according to J. Frederick Essary, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"The truth is that whatever there is of funk in the political set-up at the moment is on the Republican side," he declares.

"That Party is floundering in its search for a candidate more desperately than it has floundered at any time in its long career."

Whether or not the Party is floundering, some of its potential standard-bearers are marching straight ahead. Senator Borah, for example, who is an avowed candidate, meets his first test in the Illinois Republican primary April 14. In Ohio on May 12, he will face a "favorite son," Robert A. Taft, son of the late President Taft. Other names beckoned to delegates elsewhere.

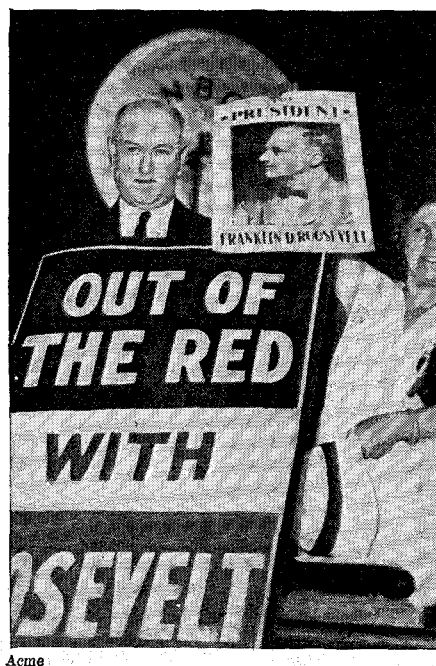
Absorbing Activity

"Excepting a war, the choosing of a President is our most absorbing public activity," Claudius O. Johnson noted in his book, "Government in the United States."

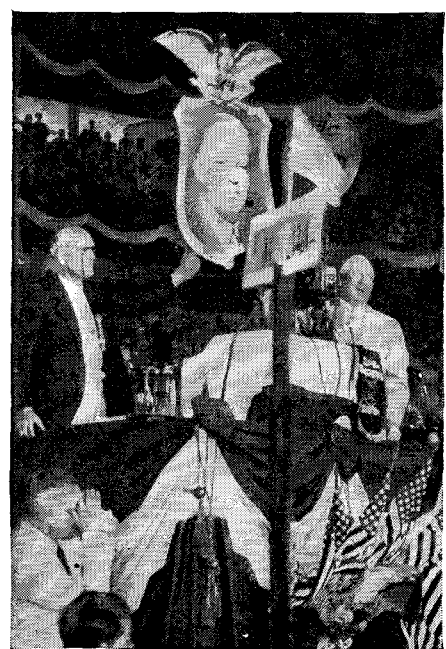
"While we take the campaign seriously, it is at the same time a great national sport. Enormous sums of money are raised to promote it; bets are made upon candidates as upon athletic teams or race-horses; and politics is for months the talk of every circle from the most exclusive 'silk-stocking' clubs down to the 'Wide Awakes' or the 'Dirty Dozen.' . . .

"Despite the Fathers' distrust of the people and the somewhat juvenile and primitive features of contemporary campaigns, the process of nominating and electing the President of the United States is one of democracy's grandest spectacles."

Take your seats. Curtain going up.



Acme



Acme

At the conventions of 1932: President Roosevelt's campaign manager, James A. Farley, and (right) Simeon Fess, on the Republican speakers' platform

Repairing Budget With Taxes

*President Asks Levies of \$786,000,000 Annually for Three Years;
Congress Disturbed as Sequel to Bonus and AAA Knockout*



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Lending an Added Gaiety to the Occasion

—Herblock for NEA Service

“No mortal is permitted unfaithfully to predict the future.”

While clerks in the Senate and the House of Representatives were reading this sentence from the President's Budget message last January, Chief Justice Hughes was handing down the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the AAA. The ruling knocked out of the Budget \$547,000,000 in processing taxes that the Administration had counted upon for revenue.

Two weeks later the President's observation was further confirmed. Congress passed the “Baby Bond” Bonus Bill. It would cost the Treasury approximately \$120,000,000 a year.

There was more news of the same kind. The Supreme Court ordered that some \$300,000,000 of processing taxes, collected by the Treasury while the AAA case was pending in the courts, would have to be returned.

During the following fortnight, the President's chief concern was the patching of his battered Budget. There were conferences with Treasury experts almost daily. Twice a week, the President told reporters at his press conferences that he was making progress. Columnists and editorial writers speculated. Congressmen expressed fervent hope that there would be no new taxes.

Midnight Decision

Last week came the statement from the White House that fluttering Senators and Representatives had been waiting for. One night the President conferred from 8:30 until after midnight with leaders of both houses, and Treasury officials. The next day 125 reporters filed into the Oval Room of the White House and listened attentively as the President revealed the particulars of the tax program that was to put the 1937 Budget back on its feet.

To pay for the bonus, the President wanted \$120,000,000 annually in new taxes.

To finance the new stop-gap farm program, he asked \$500,000,000 yearly. This sum, too, would be paid in taxes, he said, but they would be “substitute” taxes replacing the processing taxes outlawed by the Court.

In his original Budget, the President had counted on \$500,000,000 in processing taxes during 1936. Since these had been thrown out of the Budget, there would have to be “reimbursement” taxes amounting to that figure. They could be spread over a period of three years—about \$166,000,000 a year.

It was evident, therefore, that the taxpayers of the nation could count on new levies amounting to \$786,000,000 annually during the next three years. There was a possibility that a third of the \$500,000,000 “reimbursement” taxes might be collected by what the President called a “windfall tax.” Many of the processors who had paid a tax under the AAA had passed the levy on to the consumers, he said. Therefore anything returned to them by the



The Doctor's Dilemma

—Talburt in the Washington Daily News

Treasury would be in the nature of a windfall and should be taxed. Many doubted the constitutionality of such a tax.

Altho the size and character of the President's program came as a surprise to the nation, a tax of some kind had been expected. “We have reached the point where the sources of invisible taxes are about exhausted,” said the *Macon Telegraph* (Dem.). “We have got to impose some levies which the taxpayer will be able to see and identify as Government exactions.”

“We can not arrive at that point too soon. Time and again it has been pointed out that only five per cent. of the voters who participated in the last Presidential election were income taxpayers. Only ten per cent of them even made out an income tax return. They are the people who are willing to see the Government spend money. They do not see that they pay any part of the taxes, and in fact they pay very little . . .”

The *Washington Post* (Ind.) was in favor of a “courageous” taxing policy. “It would assist budgetary balance in two ways: it would add to revenue and prepare the way for retrenchment by making the public conscious that it has to pay for what the Government spends.”

“Direct taxes of this sort would have an educational value not measured by the actual amount of revenue received. Moreover, they would offset the rapidly growing burden of the numerous State and Federal excise taxes now levied on business. . . .”

The *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.) took Congress to task for not reducing Government expenditures instead of “worrying” about new taxes. “The emphasis is all on succoring the taxpayer between now and next November; there is not the slightest disposition to lighten the crushing burden of expenditures which must ultimately rest upon him.”

Test of Compassion

“The real test of Congress' compassion for the taxpayer may not be found in its reluctance to impose new taxes in 1936, for that is nothing more nor less than the essence of political sagacity. The best measure of its sincerity would be retrenchment, a willingness to attack the budget problem through a substantial reduction in expenditures.”

“The trouble with Congress is that it does not dare face realities. It wants the credit for vast expenditures; it is endeavoring to keep the taxpayer in good humor by frowning at new levies; for extra measure it renders fervent and occasional lip-service to the theory of a balanced budget.”

For a Congress stumbling through a particularly colorless session the President's program will be the subject of sharp debate for weeks to come. Already inflationists have said that they will push their demand for further devaluation of the dollar. Progressives are crystallizing sentiment behind higher tax levies on lower income groups. And Congressman Edward A. Kenney of New Jersey is calling attention once more to his proposal of a three-billion-dollar lottery which he says will take the country out of the depression “in one stroke.”



You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

Col. Frank Knox: Forthright Candidate

Praise

Many editors and political observers admire Frank Knox not only for his aggressiveness but for the tenacity of purpose that marked his rise from newsboy to publisher.

"The story of this highly successful man reads better than those in the Alger fiction books," says the *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.). "It is a true story of a boy who, at only eleven years of age, went into business for himself. Like many others who have attained a deserved reputation, his first serious attempt to help out the family living was the selling of newspapers on the streets.

"Colonel Knox knows therefore the hard side of life, and has an interested sympathy with those who must start life, and perhaps continue throughout life, in a difficult struggle with the problems of those who are not born with silver spoons in their mouths. As a soldier he understood what it means to offer one's life for his country, and he has, too, the soldier's high regard for patriotism and for American ideals.

Foe of New Deal

"It is this latter consideration that has made him the implacable foe of the New Deal and all its works and theories. He was the friend, the comrade, and the associate of Theodore Roosevelt, and he knows the ideals of that great statesman and soldier have been laid away in the mothballs of the 'new order' by another Roosevelt."

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) thinks that Knox is of "Presidential size."

He is "personally likable, physically vigorous, mentally resourceful beyond most of the public men of the time," says this paper. "He is not a man of one speech. Every time he speaks he has something new to say, and something worth hearing."

Making note of the fact that Knox is a big-business executive rather than an editor of the old school of journalism, Raymond Gram Swing says in *The Nation* (liberal weekly): "It is in the management of a newspaper property that his gifts have been exceptional. . . . He is an extrovert, a doer, in other words a business executive, not a thinker. And as a business executive, he is like others of the type in America—impetuous, dominant, lonely; in the last analysis, he makes all decisions himself.

"As an extrovert who dislikes delegating authority, he resembles Franklin Roosevelt. But . . . he is more hard-boiled. To his business associates he is known for bluntly speaking his mind. And they admire his ability to say 'no' to temptations to spend money."

Newsboy Who Rose to Publisher Did Not Hedge About Presidential Aspirations; His Sympathies Wide

Bluntness is the key-note of Frank Knox's bid for the Presidency. While other candidates hedge, he openly avows himself a White House aspirant.

A Rough Rider who charged up San Juan Hill with Theodore Roosevelt, a publisher who worked his way up from a newsboy, Mr. Knox never hesitates to speak his mind.

As far back as 1933 he said, in the columns of his *Chicago Daily News*, that the NRA and the AAA would not work. A year later he was mentioned as a Republican "possibility." He toured political nerve-centers from the Hoover stronghold in California to Republican New England.

Political observers said it was "politically inexpedient" for Mr. Knox to have his name linked with the White House so early in the game. Close friends answered that he was more concerned with being forthright than expedient.

Hence, knowing that he would be attacked from both the Left and the Right, he boldly offered a farm program to replace the AAA. He advocated paying the bonus from the billions appropriated for relief. Pressed for his platform, he answered: "Why not carry out the provisions of the Democratic platform of 1932?"

Sympathies Wide

Frank Knox can not be classified definitely as either "Liberal" or "Conservative." An admirer of the ideals of Theodore Roosevelt, he has social sympathies which cover a wide range. He condemns the Townsend Plan, but proposes old-age pensions of \$30 a month. He believes that pensions should be administered by the States rather than by the Government. He is convinced that the Social Security Act is unconstitutional.

His wife, Annie Reid Knox, shuns publicity. She lives quietly in the colonial house, which she helped design, on the outskirts of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Here, while newspapers mention her as a possible First Lady, she recalls the days when she saved \$500 from her husband's pay envelop and helped Frank Knox buy his first newspaper.

Criticism

In one of his speeches, Colonel Knox warned his listeners that they were in danger of becoming "vassals to a dictator in the guise of a Democratic President."

The statement was derided at length by the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.): "Nobody can say that he is not putting plenty of punch into his speeches. One may wonder, however, if some of these speeches do not reveal a temperamental quality, a lack of poise and of reasoned judgment that are not good attributes for the Presidency.

"It is all right enough to criticize vigorously those acts and policies of the Administration that represent nothing more than costly experimentation, that waste the substance of the people without either promoting recovery or bringing about constructive reform. . . .

"But when Colonel Knox or any other speaker says . . . that the choice for the American people is to decide whether they will become 'vassals to a dictator' or remain 'free citizens of a free Republic' the exaggeration is so great as to carry no conviction. . . .

"The President may have acquired something of the dictatorial habit, but it is not a habit that he can persist in unless the people themselves are willing to become 'vassals,' which most decidedly they are not."

Forceful on Bonus

Colonel Knox was careful to make clear his stand on the bonus question. He said that, tho he was against the principle of payment of the obligation, he thought that it would be well to pay off the Adjusted Service Certificates out of money set aside for relief rather than "waste" the relief appropriation on boondoggling projects.

The *Buffalo Courier-Express* (Ind.) took issue with the candidate on this attitude:

"Colonel Knox is much disturbed by Mr. Roosevelt's Federal-spending habits. By the end of the fiscal year, the nation will be saddled, he predicts, with a public debt of \$34,000,000,000. . . .

"It is a time, we gather from the Colonel's remarks, for verbal forthrightness, for calling red ink red, and for pointing to black ink as the thing that this nation needs, and no longer should try to forego. Thus Colonel Knox on this side of the room, under the banner of 'Government must spend only as it receives.' But have you heard Colonel Knox when he is on the other side of the room, where the device on the banner reads, 'Immediate payment of the two-billion-dollar bonus'?"



Keystone

Colonel Knox and his wife: She helped him buy his first newspaper

Landon "Crosses the Rubicon"

Lashes Out Against New Deal and Outlines His "Common Sense" Policies, With Call for Return to Pioneer Virtues

Covered wagons, pausing on the prairies before pushing forward to California, cleared the way for the settlement of Nebraska, admitted to the Union on March 1, 1867.

Last Saturday night, on the eve of the sixty-ninth anniversary of that event, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas linked Nebraska's past with his own future, and that of the Republican Party and the country, quoting from Theodore Roosevelt: "The old pioneer days are gone; but the need for the pioneer virtues remains."

Venturing outside Kansas for the second time since he has been boomed for the Republican Presidential nomination, he crossed the border into the sister State to speak in Lincoln at a Republican Founders' Day celebration.

Beneath a "Landon-for-President" banner he repeated his "common sense" philosophy of balanced budgets, economy, sound money, and honest relief.

He accused the New Deal of taking "millions and millions" in taxes "to build a partizan political machine out of want and misery," of "discrimination" in farm policies, and of "debauch" of the civil service.

It was a "good, sound, sensible address," said the Topeka (Kan.) *Daily Capital* (Rep.), proudly, adding:

"What Governor Landon is trying to do is to think the present problems through and arrive at what seems to be the best practical solution under existing conditions.

He labors under no illusions concerning his own abilities. He knows that he is no miracle man, gifted with either omniscience or omnipotence.

"He clearly indicates that, if elected to the Presidency, the betterment of agricultural conditions will be one of his chief concerns. Taken as a whole, the speech is the utterance of an honest, fair-minded and practical man. If ever this country needed a man of that kind in the White House it needs him now."

Not so, thought the Lincoln (Neb.) *Star* (Ind.-Dem.), which remarked that the "poll leader for the Republican Presidential nomination" in his speech "accomplished one thing: He crossed the Rubicon."

Lusty Attack

"Habitually cautious in speech," *The Star* added, "he lashed out lustily against the New Deal, which heretofore he has handled with the greatest of timidity, and at times with faint-hearted approval of certain phases of it.

"There were no kind words to soothe the New Deal liberals of these prairie States. He sang high tenor in that chorus of critics who criticize without reservation. His song had as its theme wasteful, incompetent relief, administered, he said, with rank partizanship.

"His own State's record is the answer. He would have nothing to do with relief.

Kansas, as a State, contributed \$373,860 and received fifty-one and a half millions from Washington. Through Federal moneys, Kansas farmers were sheltered, fed and clothed.

"Governor Landon said it should have been handled differently, but how he did not say. Throughout his speech he criticized freely, but demonstrated he was enough of a politician not to state specifically what he would do on any problem."

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* (Rep.), on the basis of Governor Landon's latest speech, evaluates him thus in its editorial comment:

"He believes that a majority of the Republicans do not want to nominate an extremist, whether liberal or reactionary. Consequently, he seems to have plotted a course straight down the middle of the road, avoiding both the right side and the left."



Acme
Alfred M. Landon: Kansas Presidential candidate, who is viewed as "middle-of-the-roader" in politics

Surgery on Rail Fares

ICC Orders Two-Cent Coach Rate in East; Reactions Mixed

If you push a one-hundred dollar bill across the ticket counter in San Francisco's Ferry Building after June 2 and ask for Pullman passage to New York, you will get back change to go toward paying for your berth. To-day the trip, exclusive of berth, would cost \$119.69.

Passengers who pay \$94.94 to-day to make the trip by coach, rather than by Pullman, will pay \$53.60. The transcontinental fare by bus is \$42.25.

One-way railroad fares between Chicago and New York will sell at \$18.16 for coach travel instead of \$32.70, and \$27.24 for Pullman travel instead of \$41.70.

These sample unofficial estimates from the New York *Herald Tribune* are based on the Interstate Commerce Commission's order last week reducing railroad passenger fares in the East to two cents a mile in coaches and three cents a mile in Pullmans. Western railroads already had been operating at that rate and Southern railroads at a basic rate of one and a half cents a mile.

The aim of the ICC, determined after a two-year investigation, is to popularize rail travel, which had fallen off alarmingly in recent years, due to competition from buses and private automobiles.

Rail Men's Views

Among Eastern railroad men, reactions ran the gamut.

The reduction was "welcome" to W. B. Calloway, General Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven, said that his road was "opposed to any reduction in its passenger rates."

"A terrific loss," said W. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania.

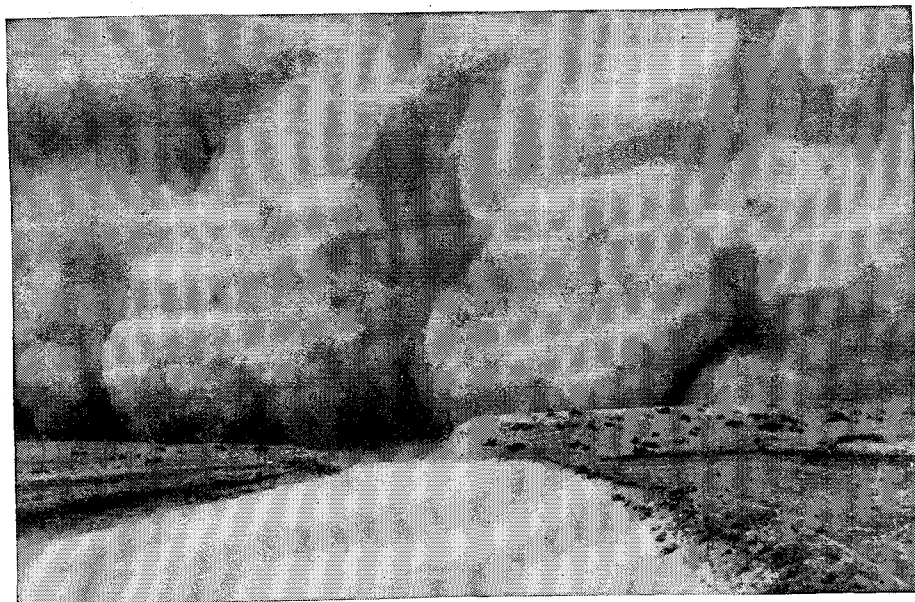
"When the Interstate Commerce Commission, by one of those 5-4 decisions so much distrusted in certain quarters, decreed that railroads still adhering to a basic passenger fare of 3.6 cents a mile, must reduce it to 2 cents, whether their present passenger revenues cover the cost of the service or not," commented *The Wall Street Journal*, "it carried governmental dictation to the management of private enterprise to lengths never before reached.

"To the layman it must appear exceedingly doubtful whether this order has any warrant in law. . . . But it is highly regrettable that railroad management in the East has so long left so much room for the kind of public 'sentiment' on which the commission's majority bases its apparently extra-legal action.

"By neglecting their opportunity to cut the ground from under the Commission's feet in advance, they have allowed arbitrary regulation to make a foray from which it will be difficult and perhaps impossible to drive it back. The damage will still have been done, even in the not improbable event that the new fares prove better for the carriers than the old."

"Dust-Bowl" Into Grazing-Land

Gusts of Blinding, Choking Top-Soil Focus Washington's Eyes on Problem of Saving America's "Bread-Basket" From Desert



Keystone

"Winds . . . sent the powdery top-soil racing across the fields"

Dust—blinding, choking, black dust—raised by the winds blowing across six States in the West, peppered the snow of far-away New England last week, and again brought home to the nation the problem of saving its soil.

"Winds ranging up to thirty-five miles an hour," said a Kansas City dispatch of the United Press, "sent the powdery top-soil racing across the fields, and whirling into the sky from Amarillo, Texas, north to Sidney, Nebraska. The late afternoon sun turned coppery red, and, finally, was blotted out in half a dozen regions. Automobile and house lights were turned on in mid-afternoon."

Combating Menace

Meanwhile, preparations were being made at Washington to combat the menace of wind and water against the soil. They took two forms. One was the final passage of the Administration's \$500,000,000 soil-conservation bill, as a substitute for the invalidated AAA.

The other came in the form of an announcement that the Government had undertaken a \$10,000,000 experiment in combating drought in the "dust-bowl" of the West and Southwest. Projected for New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, the experiment calls for the purchase of 1,282,522 acres of land.

Nearly 6,000 Pueblo and Navajo Indians will benefit. The plans call for the conversion of "dust-bowl" territory into grazing-land, the transfer of farmers to better land, and improvement of the condition of those who remain.

Launched by the Resettlement Administration, the project will have the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, CCC and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

While the *Albuquerque Journal* (Ind.) considers that "the dust-bowl problem is

being attacked in a more practical manner than last spring," and that the staff assembled "ought to get results," the *Gallup* (N. M.) *Independent* (Ind.) has this to say:

"The Government's latest foray in drought-control has been received indifferently by most people in New Mexico, who see another soil-conservation program wherein \$30 an acre is to be spent to reclaim \$5-an-acre land, with little hope of permanent benefit."

However, the *Albuquerque Tribune* (Ind.) thinks that "whether the methods to be followed are correct or not, the nation must have no qualms about a mere \$10,000,000 experiment, the outcome of which may save America's bread-basket from the desert. This effort to save the heart of American agriculture is not merely a New Deal policy. It is little less than a battle for survival."

Drama in Georgia

"The Wild Man from Sugar Creek" last week received a new title—"the Wild Bull of Bashan."

That is how Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia was dubbed by the angry Editor of the *Macon Evening News* (Ind.-Dem.). The Editor demanded that the Governor be impeached for his forcible ouster of two State officials.

Continuing for days, the turmoil in Georgia had many dramatic elements. It involved strong-arm action, tearful girls, millions in cash and bonds, the cutting open of the State Treasurer's vault, legal battles, and, as a part of the verbal free-for-all, charges of a "plot" by the New Deal.

As the battle began to lull, the lank-haired, bespectacled Governor was sitting tight, defying all his foes, and still saying

of the Legislature, "there ain't gonna be no extra session."

Bitter enemy of the New Deal, tho a Democrat, Talmadge became financial "dictator" of his State on January 1, after the Legislature had failed to pass an appropriation bill for State expenses. To obtain funds, he ruled that \$7,500,000 in unexpended balances of the last four years was available. He directed State Comptroller William B. Harrison and State Treasurer George B. Hamilton to countersign warrants drawn on these funds. Both refused, asserting that such action would be illegal. The Governor then ordered their removal.

"Some Soldiers"

As Adjutant General Camp, in civilian clothes, served the notice on the elderly Comptroller, Harrison said, "I want some soldiers." Camp replied, "I'm some soldiers." Protesting, but offering no physical resistance, Harrison was escorted out.

When it came the turn of the tall, mild-mannered Treasurer Hamilton, the ouster was not so smoothly performed. He went out minus hat and coat. Hamilton had removed all State funds to a bank. As the *Atlanta Journal* (Dem.) relates:

"Treasurer Hamilton refused to leave his office peaceably, so the Adjutant General grabbed one of his arms, a National Guard sergeant grabbed the other, and with another sergeant pushing from behind, the three militiamen led and pushed the State officer through a crowd around the entrance to his office and on outside the Capitol building. The Guardsmen were not in uniform."

The employees in Hamilton's office followed him out. Several of the women wept.

Developments followed fast.

Locksmiths cut through two steel doors to reach Hamilton's records.

For a few hours Talmadge's substitute Comptroller and Treasurer had charge of State funds amounting to \$3.38.

By last Sunday night, however, the Governor had \$10,000,000 available to pay the State's bills.

Governor Talmadge, in several statements, sought to justify his position.

"If an extra session were called," he said, "they would stay here indefinitely and play politics at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of Georgia."

In another statement the Governor charged that the situation had been created by the New Deal to prevent him from campaigning against Roosevelt.

"The pressure and recent appointment of a member of the Federal Reserve Board from Atlanta is behind the whole works. . . . It shows how determined and desperate the New Deal is."

But the Governor had scant support from newspapers in his State.

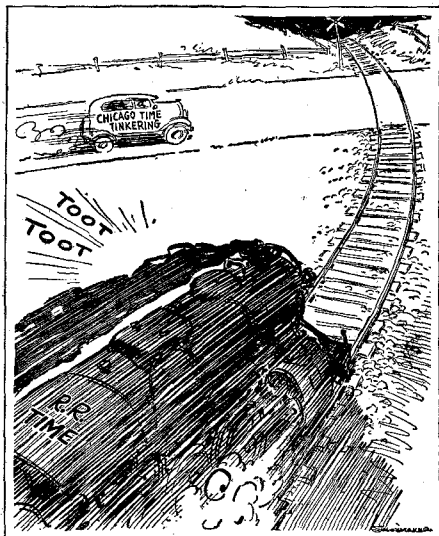
"Nowhere in the Constitution," says the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.), "is there to be found the slightest authority to warrant the Governor's attempt to seize the rights of the Legislative branch of the Government," and the *Columbus Ledger* (Dem.) finds him guilty of "a sorry and sordid executive action that will be hotly and justly resented."

"The Governor," it says, "is playing the tyrant's rôle, and badly."

Time on Chicago's Hands

City Fathers Ordain Clocks Must Tick With New York's, and Ask Railroads to Run as if Earth Were Flat

One View of It



Stop, Look, Listen!

—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

Forty-two miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, lies Zion City, Illinois. There, Wilbur Glenn Voliva is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his leadership over his ascetic sect by staging a comeback as theocrat.

Voliva once "proved" by the Bible that the world is flat, and that astronomers are mere star-gazing fools. Were the world flat, Chicago's time by the sun would not be fifty-five minutes behind New York City's Eastern Standard time.

This week, Chicago's time is identical with New York's, but Chicagoans probably will be eating breakfast by electric light. When they went to bed last Saturday, they remembered the notation on the calendar: "See that the alarm-clock is set ahead one hour."

Hence, many now are eating breakfast with the sun barely a half-hour over the horizon. It was the City Fathers who ordained that Chicago should mark time with the East. More than a score of suburban towns—including Zion City—in three counties followed this time-jumping lead.

Railroad Time

But getting the railroads to run into Chicago on any other time than the Central Standard, an hour slower than Eastern Standard, is another story.

Tho the City Council may legislate Chicago into the Eastern time-belt, zoning of time for the railroads is a Federal proposition which only the Interstate Commerce Commission can regulate. The world's largest railroad terminus suggests that trains run into the city from the East on Eastern Standard, and that Westbound trains leave on Central Standard time.

"It would have worked all right 500 years ago, when the earth was flat," Harry M. Davis writes in *Today*. "Unfortunately, Columbus and Copernicus made it round, and no conference can ever flatten it out again. . . . But Chicagoans don't want to lag behind, even if it means getting up in the dark; they wish their banks, markets, and exchanges to open and close with those of New York. . . ."

"This reopens the whole question of Standard times, thought to have been settled for good when the nation was zoned by the railroads, and the earth was zoned by the scientists, a little more than half a century ago.

"Before that, each locality had gone more or less by its own sun-time, or, as some called it, 'God's time.'

"Many other communities in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin are considering action similar to Chicago's."

This jocular warning comes from the *Springfield Republican*:

"There is a practical limit somewhere to the Eastern time-zone. It can not advance, like the vanished frontier, continuously westward. Chicago may find that it has tried to save daylight in months of the year when there is no daylight to be saved."

Storm Over Sea-Safety

The charred hulk of the *Morro Castle* scarcely had settled in the sands of Asbury Park, New Jersey, when an indignant public was demanding laws to insure greater safety at sea.

President Roosevelt promptly asked Secretary of Commerce Daniel Calhoun Roper to name a National Committee on Sea Safety.

Still the problem of sea-safety seemed to

come no nearer to a solution until last week. At a hearing of the House Merchant Marine Committee it was revealed that Secretary Roper had just approved new rules, formulated last January by the Board of Navigation, for protection from fire-hazards.

The new rules have had a stormy history. In January, the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the Bureau of Navigation held its annual meeting, and unanimously passed a resolution to remedy serious conditions which were said to exist.

The resolution cited a shortage of inspectors, an infrequent inspection of life-saving and fire-fighting equipment, and a lack of money and personnel to conduct boat- and fire-drills.

The resolution was made public.

Search for "Leak"

Department of Commerce officials were taken by surprise. The publication of the report, they stated, was premature, as it had not gone through the regular channels of the Department. They set out to find the men responsible for the "leak."

The result was the dismissal, last week, of Frederick L. Adams, Chief Investigator, and Commander H. McCoy Jones, Senior Navigation Officer (the Bureau's second and third ranking officers, respectively) for "violent and obnoxious insubordination."

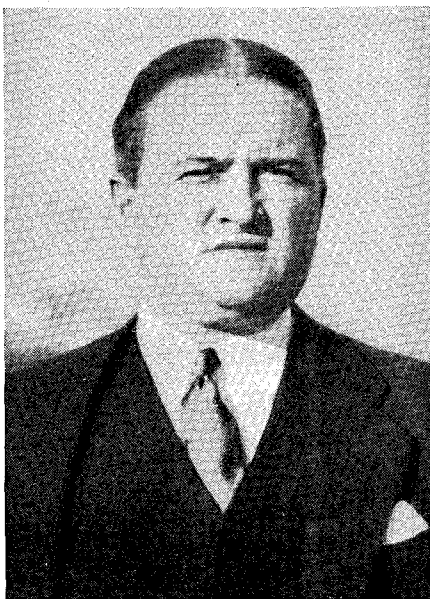
The *Cleveland News* commented:

"It seems these men were suspended because they dared to fight for greater safety at sea . . . because they dared to oppose the powerful shipping-lobby in Washington by insisting on a greater appropriation for the Steamboat Inspection Service."

The *Charlotte Observer* remarked:

"Some startling reports have been circulating in the last year or two about the inadequacy of steamship inspection.

"According to these reports, neither the Bureau, nor the Department of Commerce, is exclusively to blame. It is charged that Congress has appropriated so little money to this highly important safety-service that it has been seriously crippled."



Acme



Wide World

Commander H. McCoy Jones, senior navigation officer (left), dismissed by Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper (right) for "violent and obnoxious insubordination"

Topics in Brief

"Miss Russia of 1936 is painting her face." Guess the color.—*Toledo Blade*.

ANYWAY, Red Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here" can't happen in the movies here.—*Dallas News*.

It's certainly been a terrible winter in New York for snow and vice.—*H. I. Phillips in New York Sun*.

"THE taxpayers," says an editorial, "need a battle-cry." What about "Ouch!"—*Dayton Journal*.

THE alphabetical agencies may have cost the country a lot of money, but not as much as WAR.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

WELL, the Borah campaign has been launched in Ohio, causing a tidal wave like a gnat falling into a wash-tub.—*Ohio State Journal*.

DOCTOR TUGWELL is ill. In a sincere hope that he will soon recover, we warn him not to take any of his own medicine.—*Detroit Free Press*.

LOS ANGELES is barring persons without financial means; if Uncle Sam doesn't look out, he may come within this classification.—*Savannah Morning News*.

RHODE ISLAND announces that it will sell anniversary fifty-cent pieces for \$1. Mr. Roosevelt, as we remember it, was the innovator of the fad.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE wealth of the United States is estimated to be \$195,000,000,000. The last three zeros represent the average man's share.—*Florida Times-Union*.

Now the Duke of York is learning how Vice President John Garner feels when he walks past the White House and looks up at it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

ARMY bombers the other day theoretically destroyed lower Manhattan. We thought the New Deal had already done that.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot*.

SPECTATORS stoned a matador at Puebla, Mexico, in protest against the type of bull employed. A word to our campaign spellbinders should be sufficient.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

COLUMBIA professor says short, thick, rotund persons are of an "easily adjustable nature." Ever try to adjust three of them into the driver's seat?—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

MUSSOLINI says he's willing to negotiate with Ethiopian government officials on a give-and-take basis. Yeah—give 'em the dickens and take their country.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

OVERLOOKED, among the great film performances of '35, was that of the tailor who brought the officers of the *Bounty* through a dozen storms at sea with their pants pressed.—*Detroit News*.

HOORAY for the American two-man bobsled team that won the Olympic title! And now, like good boys, they can bring their gold medal on home to Secretary Morgenthau.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

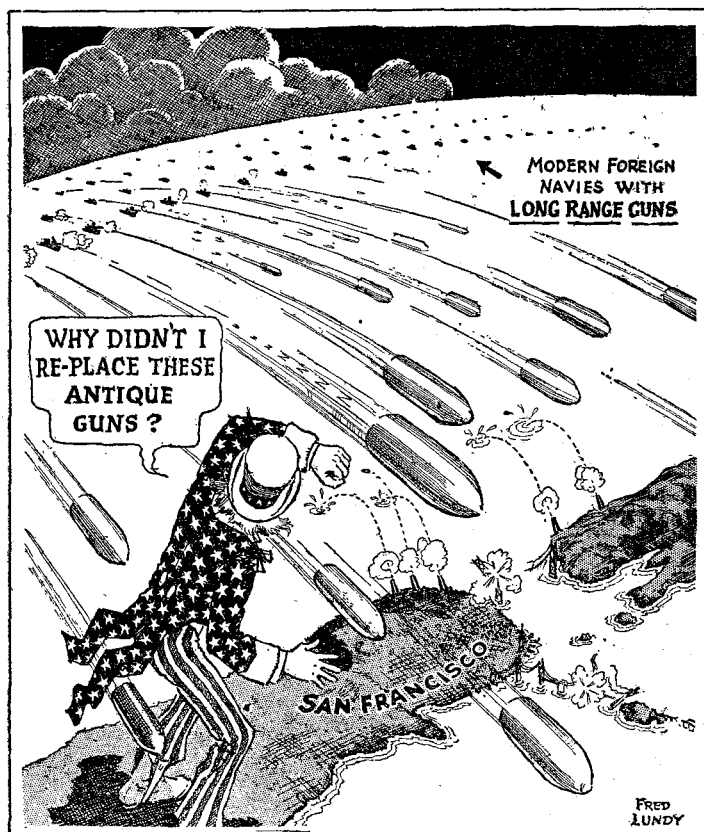
WESTERN UNION in 1935 made \$5.03 per share against \$3.14 in '34. It was in 1935, as we remember, that the utilities had everybody wiring his Congressman how to vote.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

THE Republican thesis is becoming clear. Ex-President Hoover, it appears, had nothing to do with beginning the depression and President Roosevelt nothing to do with ending it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE G.O.P. orators all agree that Roosevelt had nothing to do with the improvement in business. He just happened to be riding in the elevator when it went up.—*Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker*.

REPUBLICANS are rumored to be amassing a war chest of a million dollars for the Congressional battles. If they get it, it will be sure proof that Roosevelt policies have brought about a return of prosperity.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

"As long as you get fun out of life," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, "even if you are near the starvation point, youth and hope will win out." For the information of our sister journalist it may be said that if you are near the starvation point for some time, and also your family are near it, youth soon vanishes and hope grows to despair before you can say Joe Robinson.—*F.P.A. in New York Herald Tribune*.



Adequate Defense; or Else—

—Lundy in the *San Francisco Examiner*



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And the Military Appropriations Are Coming

—Cargill in the *New York Herald Tribune*

Melodrama in Japan

*Premier "Returns to Life" After Three Statesmen Are Assassinated;
Army Insurgents Surrender After Four-Day Reign of Terror*



© International

Emperor Hirohito, "Son of Heaven," Japan's indestructible ruler

To Tokyo, with dawn of fateful February 26, came a heavy snow, falling in stillness on the roofs of the living and the graves of the dead.

But the eerie quiet was shattered by revolver shots of Japanese Army insurgents, who pitilessly assassinated Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance; Viscount Makato Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, Inspector-General of Military Education.

But the thrill of melodrama for the inhabitants of the Empire of the Rising Sun was the supposed assassination of Premier Keisuke Okada, a retired Admiral.

At the Premier's official residence appeared the men on murder bent with a demand that he get up.

Stoic Appears

With the characteristic composure of Japanese stoicism a man presented himself. He was unwilling, however, to be shot. He attempted to escape by running across the garden of the residence. They shot him and placed a mat over his body.

To the amazement of the Emperor Hirohito, who really believed Okada had been killed, the Premier appeared secretly at the Imperial Palace while the nation was in mourning.

Fumio Goto, Home Minister, had been appointed Acting Premier. The Emperor canceled Goto's appointment and reinstated Okada as Premier. To protect Okada, however, the news of his escape was kept a close secret.

It was not until February 28 that Okada secretly visited his relatives. There was great family rejoicing over the "dead come to life."

Mystery Solved

The solution of this strangest mystery in Japan's long series of assassinations of high public officials was revealed in a copyrighted Tokyo cable of the United Press. Col. Denzo Matsuo, brother-in-law of Premier Okada, laid down his life to save the head of the Government.

When the insurgent Army assassins thrust themselves into the entrance of the Okada home and demanded that the Premier come out, Colonel Matsuo emerged instead. He walked erect and then ran across the garden, in which he was shot dead. The assassins, satisfied that they had killed the Premier, departed.

Several of the Premier's political associates were visiting him. They had pushed him into a side room and kept him there while Matsuo went to his death.

On the last day of February, Japan's revolt of a handful of young Army officers and about one thousand of their men was ended. Enlisted men surrendered in groups, obeying a solemn order from their Emperor, descendant of the Sun God.

A combination of circumstances had made it possible for this handful of officers and men to seize government buildings in the Japanese Capital and hold them for about three days. The soldiers belong to the Third Infantry Regiment, First Divi-

sion, which was under orders to go soon to Manchukuo. They had been making practise marches at night. Cartridges had been issued, so they were ready for action. They took over the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, the Home Office, and other government buildings.

Captain Teruzo Ando, alleged leader of the rebellion, shot himself in the head and died last Saturday night, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Capt. Shiro Nonaka, his chief Lieutenant, was understood to have attempted suicide by shooting. The rest of the twenty leaders were said to be alive in a military prison on the outskirts of Tokyo.

Meanwhile United Press cables from Tokyo reported on March 2 that Japan, almost as a whole, demanded a Government powerful enough and so constituted as to prevent recurrence of "bloody Wednesday's" revolutionary coup.

Martial law continued in the Capital pending appointment of a strong Cabinet.

Premier Okada is a short, stocky man, who loves his home, his children, and his grandchildren, as well as his cups of sake (rice-wine).

"In the years in which I have known him," a Tokyo newspaper publisher once wrote, "I have never seen him ruffled or ill at ease. His spiritual barometer is sheet-anchored in the temperate zone."

Figures in Tragedy

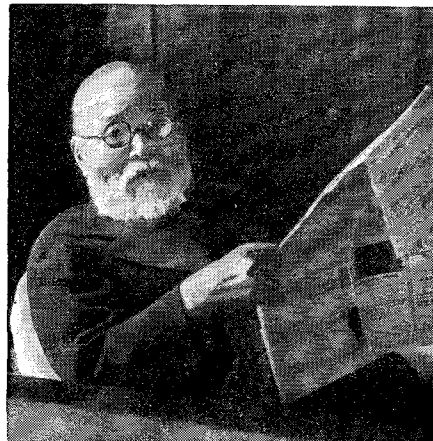
Finance Minister Takahashi once was described by Setsuo Uenoda, in *The Trans-Pacific* (Tokyo), as being at eighty-two, an outstanding political figure in Japan.

Viscount Saito, a former Admiral, was born in the year Japan made her first treaty with a foreign country. He was reared under the stern precepts of the warrior Samurai.

Curiously enough, Premier Okada, Finance Minister Takahashi, and Viscount Saito had been constant advocates of peace as against war, maintaining that war, in the long run, profits no nation.

Their reluctance to give the Army more money and more power to consolidate Japan's position on the Asiatic mainland was one of the reasons given for the revolt.

Gen. Sadao Araki, who has been mentioned as the coming man in the Army,



European

One of the victims of the Japanese coup: Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance



Wide World

"Killed" yet living: Premier Keisuke Okada, for whom relative gave up life

first achieved fame for his direction of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria which eventuated in the founding of the so-called puppet State of Manchukuo.

Dr. Robert K. Reischauer, of the Princeton Department of Politics, to which University he went last fall after two years of research in Tokyo, was born in Japan, and lived there twenty years. His analysis of the military-civilian struggle in Japan, as given in an interview to a Princeton correspondent of the *New York Times*, reads:

"First, these young Army officers rebelled for mixed reasons. Some probably felt that the military man, because he is the successor of the ancient, honored Samurai, should run the Government in preference to the civilian.

"Second, most of Japan's Army men came from the country, and undoubtedly many of the rebels felt that they were striking a blow for the agrarian interests.

"Third, some of the men may be isolationists at heart, and feel that Japan is miring herself inextricably in Asia without being able to turn the conquered country into an insulating belt around the island Empire.

"Lastly, most of them unquestionably felt that they represented the common classes of Japan, and that they were striking a blow at the hated capitalists and great land-holding barons."

Alarm and Anxiety

From London to Moscow, and from the Scandinavian countries to the Italian peninsula, news of the wholesale assassinations at Tokyo spread alarm and anxiety.

Among editorial comment cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Manchester Guardian*, world-famous Liberal daily, said:

"Apparently the rebels failed in everything except assassination. . . . If the rebels had proven themselves able to govern at all, one might have expected a more desperate intransigence than ever.

"A war with Russia or China might have followed immediately."

In France, *Le Petit Journal*, an independent newspaper, said:

"If the insurgents succeeded in imposing their will by fire and sword, there would be opened not only an era of grave troubles for the Japanese Empire, but the dangerous beginning of an aggressive foreign policy in all Asia."

Another independent Paris daily, *Le Matin*, observed:

"This violent action was inspired by the loosening in the relations between Tokyo and Moscow."

L'Œuvre, Left-Wing Radical Socialist organ, charged that:

"These attacks have arisen from a violent outburst of opinion, but with no idea of seizing power."

In Germany, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, Nazi organ, blamed Communism, which is a familiar apparition to Nazi eyes, no matter in which direction they scan political horizons:

"Communism attempts to gain a foothold in Japan, despite all prohibitions. This is all the more reason for the sharpest detachment from all so-called modern political structures, especially by the Japanese Army, which is in a difficult military dispute with the Bolshevik troops."

Army Rule Seen

It was the belief of the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* that "the new Government will eliminate Parliament much the same as before, and will rule with the Army."

In Italy, *Popolo di Roma* declared flatly:

"The Black Dragon wants war, and prods statesmen with his sword back toward a new fight with Russia, perhaps even with other Powers."

Il Messaggero (Rome) observed cynically:

"The assassinations at Tokyo are probably the most decisive manifestation of militarist intolerance of any predominance of civil power. One says everything when one recalls that, in 1922, fourteen Japanese Army officers 'committed suicide from shame' because the Diet failed to vote unanimous credit for the Army."

Official Moscow interpreted the Japanese uprising as indicative of a hidden class struggle in the island Empire, threatening the peace of the world.

Karl Radek, eminent Russian publicist, wrote in *Izvestia*, official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., and of the All-Russian Executive Committee, that the Tokyo coup "may have the most serious consequences on foreign policy." He went on:

"There can be no doubt that the Japanese monopolist-capitalist-nobility bureaucracy will see a way out of the Japanese crisis, which is a crisis between the remnants of feudalism and monopolistic capital in the conquest of an Asiatic Empire.

"The revolt is significant of the victories of the peasants and the workers in the elections, and a symptom of a break with the ruling clique of Japan. Disappointment at results of the elections instigated the plotters to immediate armed action.

"The event of February 26 is more far-reaching than the assassinations. . . . If,

under conditions of formal peace, Japanese militarists solve domestic arguments with arms, imagine what internal relations would be in case Japan were defeated in war.

"There is no need to speak of the difficulties such a régime presents for peaceful Powers desirous of settling all arguments with Japan by peaceful negotiation.

"Japanese Ministers are forced to make decisions with a pistol at their heads. Such is the alarming significance of events in Tokyo."

China's Despair

In Shanghai, *The China Times* (Ind.) said despairingly:

"This coup affects not alone the Oriental situation. The outcome of it will determine world peace. This is the prolog to another tragedy in world history."

Shun Oao, another independent Shanghai daily, held this view:

"Japanese-Soviet relations are partly responsible for the radicals advocating a war, Government favoring peace. However the reaction upon Chinese-Japanese relations is more important."

In Southern China, where officials and the press have been critical of the Nanking Government's attitude toward Japan, *Hsien Hsiang Pao* (Canton) believed the Army coup at Tokyo was "certain to have far-reaching effects upon China."

As *Min Kuo Jih Pao* (Canton) saw it:

"The Tokyo outrages are the result of a long-standing and bitter Party quarrel. The coup had been expected, but it will probably lead to graver happenings in the future."

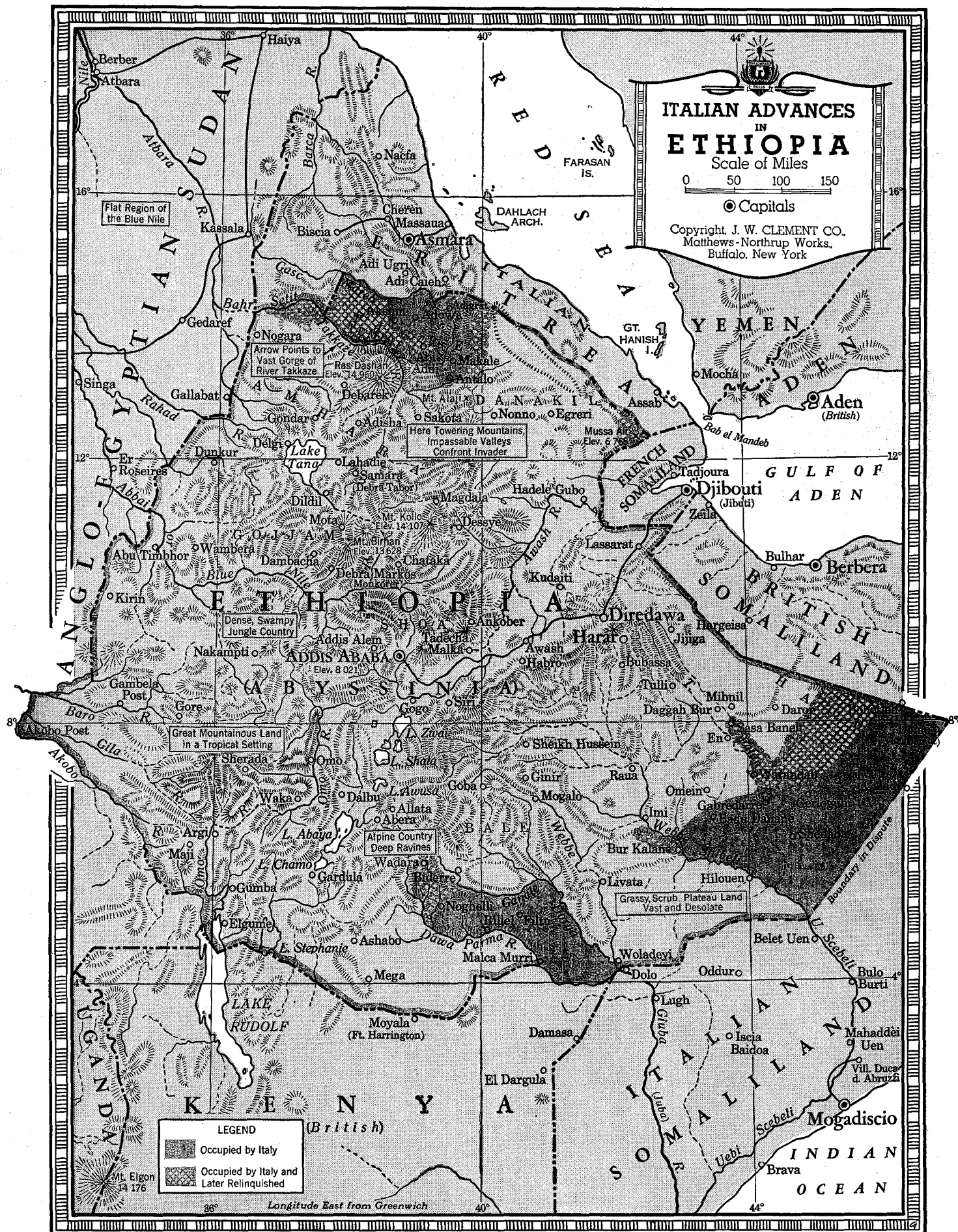
Another Canton daily, *Kuo Hua Pao*, was equally anxious when it said:

"Presumably, hereafter, the Japanese militarists will carry out their continental policy fearlessly, and openly, and try to assume, a complete domination over Asia, including Siberia."



Wide World

Gen. Sadao Araki often has been mentioned as the head of a possible militarist Government in Japan



Military Data Adapted from a Map in The New York Times

Italy's Onward March in Ethiopia

After five months of the Italo-Ethiopian War which began on October 3, 1935, no decisive battle had been fought. Amid claims and counter-claims on both sides, however, some observers felt that Italy was making slow but substantial progress in her campaign. Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, was reported, last week, as being about 300 miles from Addis Ababa. He had penetrated about seventy-five miles inland. Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, southern Commander, had advanced 300 miles northward from Italian Somaliland and was said to be only 250 miles from Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital which is Italy's main objective. (See article on opposite page)

War of Smoke-Screened Battle-News

*Italy and Ethiopia Consistent in Mutually Inconsistent Reports;
Fascist Press Defiant in Face of Further League Sanctions*



European

Italy's native soldiers in Ethiopia have little chance to forget Il Duce

"The ancient Greeks, who were a very human people, had one curious custom when they went to war," recalled an editorial writer of *The Manchester Guardian*.

"After each battle, no matter how decisive, both sides invariably set up a trophy on the field to commemorate their victory.

"In this war, tho the Italians and Abyssinians do not set up trophies in stone, they tend to write verbal trophies in the form of official communiqués so self-congratulatory and mutually inconsistent that it is difficult to tell at a given moment which side (if any) is losing."

Baffling Communiqués

Last week the Italo-Ethiopian War, which began on October 3, 1935, completed its fifth month. No decisive battle had been fought. Communiqués from both sides still bristled with mutual inconsistencies.

Yet out of the haze of conflicting claims and counter-claims evidence appeared to be piling up that Italy was making slow but substantial progress in her invasion.

Italy had in the field about 250,000 troops, most of whom were native blacks. At Emperor Haile Selassie's command was an army variously estimated up to 500,000 men. Due to the guerrilla nature of most of the fighting so far, casualties have not been high, Italy's probably not exceeding 5,000 in all and Ethiopia's 15,000.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, operating in the north, was about 300 miles from Addis Ababa. He had penetrated about seventy-five miles inland. In the south, Gen. Rodolfo Graziani had smashed his way 300 miles northward from Italian Somaliland. He was only 250 miles from Addis Ababa.

Badoglio was busily consolidating positions won a fortnight ago in the northern Battle of Enderta. He was before Amba

(Mount) Alagi, south of Makale (see map), a natural fortress which, like the Amba Aradam, captured in the Enderta encounter, bars the way to the Capital.

At home Italy turned from victories in the field to contemplate action this week by the League of Nations on application of further sanctions against her.

As usual, when the Sanctions Committee is about to meet, the Italian press last week threatened retaliation against France if she abandons Italy on the issue. *Giornale d'Italia* went so far as to hint this might result in a rupture of relations with France and abandonment of the League, with a complete recasting of Italy's rôle on the European political stage.

This newspaper, close to Premier Mussolini, and Il Duce's own paper, *Popolo d'Italia* (Milan), made the first open admission in Italy of a specific agreement on Ethiopia between former Premier Pierre Laval of France and the head of the Italian Government. The Milan journal flatly said that Laval in this pact, signed on January 7, 1935, had conceded colonial priority in Ethiopia to Italy.

Of this agreement, *Giornale d'Italia* said: "It remains to be seen whether the commitments assumed individually by France in the way of naval and military agreements with Great Britain are compatible with the general principles of the January 7 accord, not to speak of the Locarno Pact."

Buzzing Chancelleries

The chancelleries of Europe buzzed with speculation last week on important pact-making activities. Developments on widely-separated fronts savored strongly of the line-up under the pre-War alliances.

1. The Franco-Soviet mutual-assistance pact, signed on May 5, 1935, in Paris, was ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies.

2. Premier Mussolini's proposal for a Five-Power Pact among Germany, Italy, Poland, Austria, and Hungary was turned down by Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

3. Italy refused to sign a naval limitation pact with Britain, France, and the United States (see page 33).

4. Germany and France were trying to win over Yugoslavia in an economic pact of nations along the Danube.

5. Italy threatened that, if further sanctions are applied, she would back out of the League, and annul the Franco-Italian agreement on Ethiopia, signed this January.

In the face of all these events, the *Baltimore Sun*, a reliable observer, said:

"The daily news from Europe, for the last week, has indicated that, in the speeding up of the diplomatic game, a more and more generous use is being made of the immemorial devices of pressure politics.

"Which of these moves are intended to build up some real machinery of compulsion, and which of them are designed to accomplish their end by means of bluff, it would be difficult to say.

"Simultaneously, Germany continues to suggest that a Franco-Soviet pact will nullify Locarno—that is, by implication, give her the right to remilitarize the Rhineland; and Japan expresses its distaste for the alliance by arguing that its effect will be to free Russia in the East.

"And Hotza, of Czechoslovakia, continues with his French-inspired work to weave a Danubian economic coalition which would omit Germany.

"Thus the system of checks and balances is operating overtime in a dozen directions at once. The most significant comment is that all the while the armaments continue to grow, and that every move in the European game is ultimately based on the concept of force."

Bitter Rivalry

The bitterness of the contest for the Danubian plum is shown in an editorial of the semiofficial *Temps* (Paris):

"There is no use trying to conceal the fact that Germany is endeavoring to check this policy, just as she devoted herself to frustrating the project of a Danubian pact of mutual assistance.

"Berlin naturally desires that the Austrian question should remain open, so that, if new circumstances arise, they may be exploited in the interests of a German hegemony over central Europe."

The Franco-Soviet pact, which tore French political lines wide open in debate, was conceived by the late Louis Barthou. Pursued by Pierre Laval, then by the present Foreign Minister, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, it was described in France as a new step toward peace.

In Tokyo, its passage caused a ripple of anxiety. *Asahi*, purporting to speak for the Japanese Foreign Office, remarked:

"Moscow has revealed its unfriendly attitude by its recent propaganda of a Japanese military alliance, its instigation of Outer Mongolian unrest, and its continuous increase of the Red Army in the Far East.

"In view of these facts, the Foreign Office authorities can not consider the French assurances that the pact applies only to Europe as satisfactory."

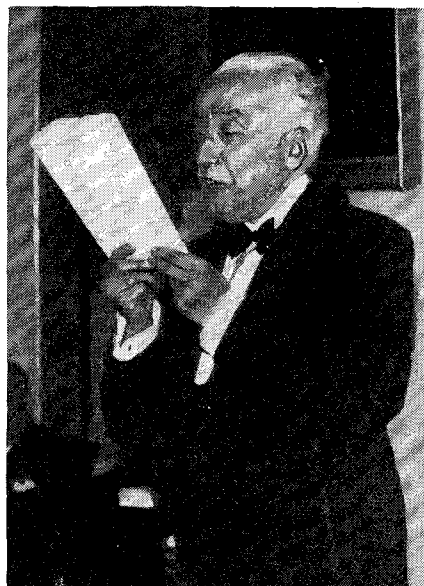
Catalonia and Its Fiery Patriot

*Luis Companys, Freed From Prison, Returns to Power as Hero;
Conservative Organ Warns Against Yoke of Moscow Reds*



Underwood

Spanish Election results: Luis Companys, Catalan patriot, has been freed from prison; and the Generalidad has been restored by President Zamora (right)



Underwood

Beating Madrid by several hours, Luis Companys, Catalan patriot, proclaimed Spain a Republic in April, 1931, on the downfall of King Alfonso XIII.

From a balcony of the City Hall in Barcelona, Capital of Catalonia, he then proclaimed that northeast Province an autonomous State within the Republic.

Catalonia established a regional Cortes (Parliament) and a Generalidad, or executive body, of which the famous Col. Francisco Macia became first President.

Companys succeeded to the Presidency on Macia's death in December, 1933. Ten months later he was in prison.

Pressed by the extreme separatist element in his Left Esquerra Party, he had attempted to declare Catalonia completely independent of Spain, but had failed. He and six of his Cabinet got thirty-year sentences. Madrid suspended both the local Cortes and the Generalidad.

Election Upheaval

Three weeks ago the Esquerra combined with other Leftist groups and bowled over Catalan Conservatives by 750,000 in the Spanish General Elections. Companys and his six fellow prisoners, elected as Deputies to the national Cortes, were freed.

Last week President Zamora of Spain restored the Catalan Generalidad. Re-establishment of the Catalan Cortes was expected to follow. And Don Luis Companys, fêted in Madrid as a national hero, prepared to return to power in Barcelona.

"The Catalan leader is now fifty-one years old, a lawyer, with a shock of iron-gray hair and a keen, intelligent face," says G. Ward Price, London *Daily Mail* staff writer, in a North American Newspaper Alliance dispatch from Madrid. Mr. Price then recalls meeting Companys in October, 1934.

"It was amid such scenes of triumph [the present Leftist celebration] that I met Luis Companys, who, in October, 1934, at Barcelona, declared Catalonia a State entirely separated from the rest of Spain, with himself as President.

"This independent State lasted not quite twenty-four hours, for, after a bombardment of the Presidential Palace by Government troops, Mr. Companys surrendered.

Smoke-Filled Room

"Mr. Companys took me to his small bedroom, where the first Cabinet meeting of the new autonomous republican Government of Catalonia was awaiting its President in a dense atmosphere of cigar smoke. The other ministers were all young men and the proceedings were conducted in the Catalan language.

"I told him that, to the eyes of the outside world, Spain seemed to be drifting toward bolshevism.

"The Spanish Republic always will be a very advanced Democratic régime," he said. "But one which stops short of communism or bolshevism."

That was in October, 1934. Spain has gone more radical since then. In Barcelona itself the red flag was flown after the recent elections.

Watching the trend of events, the Catalan Conservative League organ, *La Veu Catalunya* (Barcelona) said:

"The enemies of social order . . . toward civilization and Catalan tradition, must not pass. The Left Wing elements of our country have placed themselves unconditionally at the service of the Moscow communists.

"We must repeat to-day that we will always accept the result of authentic suffrage. We have shown that we know how to win and we know how to lose. We have

convinced every one that we must all get along in Catalonia.

"We can not ignore the force of the Left Wing group nor can they ignore the strength of our representation. Neither we nor they can aspire to the elimination or destruction of the other's tendencies."

Estonia Blocks Extremists

In recent elections, Spain, Japan, Greece, and Canada have moved definitely away from Right-Wing conservatism in politics.

Tiny Estonia, a Czarist Russia succession State on the Baltic, last week added its name to their ranks. In a plebiscite, the people decided to end the dictatorship and return to parliamentary government, suspended in September, 1935.

The vote was 472,416 to 148,878, and was regarded as a censure of Estonian Nazis, who tried to seize power last December.

As a result, observers wondered whether this new trend in such scattered areas did not indicate a possible shift from the hitherto widely prevalent Fascist tendency.

Estonia is a country of small farms and villages. Its area equals that of a considerable part of New England, altho its population is only 1,125,000.

The country owes its independence, which dates from February, 1918, to Konstantin Päts. His life-story is the story of Estonia's rise to nationhood. A lawyer, now sixty-two, his strong face and square jaws symbolize the nation's bulwark against both Right and Left extremists.

The son of a peasant, he is both Acting President and Premier. His Government is a coalition of Middle and Farmer parties. It probably is unique as a dictatorship in that it was formed to oppose both Fascists and Communists.

President Päts has been able to suppress such elements because of the steadfast support of his old friend and ally in founding Estonia—Gen. Johan Laidoner. Hero of the Estonian War of Independence, he is head of the Army, and actual dictator.

Strong Presidency

Estonia started life with a Constitution which vested virtually supreme power in the Parliament. The pendulum then swung, when the people strengthened the authority of the President.

Recently, with the suppression of radical elements, the country showed a definite desire for abolition of the dictatorship. In the campaign during the present election, President Päts himself spoke in favor of parliamentary reforms.

Just how much power President Päts will have under the new régime remains to be worked out by the Constitution makers.

Until now, the *British Review of Reviews* points out, "he has had powers far greater than those of a British Prime Minister.

"With him in office, however," this magazine adds, "there is not much danger of dictatorship in Estonia outlasting the emergency which created it."

"A man who has fought and suffered his life long for national democracy is unlikely in old age to deny it."

Hotspurs of Puerto Rico

Nationalists Led by Albizu, Enemy of U. S. Since His Days at Harvard, When He Was Not Received Socially by Fellow Students

Most of the 1,600,000 citizens of the United States' tiny island possession of Puerto Rico loyally support Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, the dignified Governor.

Chief among those who don't is Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the revolutionary Nationalist Party, which seeks, even through violence, complete independence for the Territory.

Whipping together his movement in 1930, he announced that since Puerto Rico's one-day Republic of 1868 had declared its independence, Spain had no right to cede the Caribbean island to America in 1898.

Albizu, who is backed for the most part by island *Hotspurs*, attended college in the United States, studying law. Here he developed an intense hatred for the ruling country, perhaps because he was not received socially by fellow students.

"Albizu Campos, a mulatto with a Harvard education, about forty, has the appearance of a high-caste Hindu," says Howard Little, a Scripps-Howard staff-writer.

Coughlin-Like Fervor

"He has burning eyes, speaks with a fervor of a Father Coughlin, and his chief doctrine is that the United States is a monster of the North which must be ousted from its ownership of the island.

"On a farm near San Juan, 'President' Albizu maintains court. His 'army' is reported to include a few hundred, perhaps a thousand, young extremists. They are called 'Cadets of the Republic.' They wear black shirts with an emblem and white trousers with a black stripe down each side.

"Their advocacy of violence is said to date from Albizu's selection as 'President' about five years ago."

Last October police killed three Nationalists in a student riot. Albizu swore revenge

against the authorities. In December he "ordered" the United States out of the island under threat of an "appeal to arms."

Last week, while the United States Department of Justice was completing an inquiry into Nationalists' activities, Col. E. Francis Riggs, the popular insular Police Chief, and a native district police official were assassinated. Police then killed Riggs' assassins—two young Nationalists—when, it was said, they drew guns at the station-house.

Victim Popular

Because of his wide popularity Riggs' death was deplored by the Puerto Rican press, but there was also condemnation of the police for killing the assassins.

"In the present uncertainty of public opinion, clouded by government delay in clarifying the killings," commented *El Imparcial*, "the people are justified in believing the police killed on orders from higher up. If this is not so, let it be made known through criminal action against those who took the law in their own hands."

El Pais called Colonel Riggs' death "a political assassination that is a spiritual liability to the Nationalists, because the Colonel's affable personality was not representative of the 'colonial régime' condemned by the *Independientistas*."

Said *El Mundo* of the Riggs death: "The happening is reprehensible, for this is not the way to raise an ideal, no matter how noble it may be, and none more noble than that of every people to exercise its own sovereignty.

"The repudiation of the violence of which Colonel Riggs has been a victim is felt by Puerto Ricans. Our patriotism tells us that we must repel, and we all do repel, the unfortunate colonial status in which we are politically held; but our civility commands us to seek the solution to our problem through such means as should account for the four centuries backing our cultural structure."

Albizu called Riggs' assassination the fulfilment of a Nationalist ideal, adding:

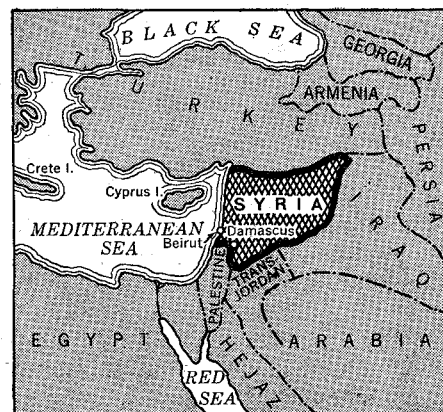
"If you want to make a million Nationalists in Puerto Rico, kill Albizu Campos!"

Said Governor Winship:

"I'm Governor and I'm going to run this island. If anybody gets in my way, I'll go over him."

Syrian Turmoil

Trouble for French Commissioners in Mandated Area



Six French High Commissioners in succession have tried to bring peace and quiet to Syria ever since 1920, when France assumed a mandate over that country, which was detached from Turkey after the War.

The worst and latest disorders were the violent riots and gripping strikes, which began early in the year. They spread chaos everywhere, especially in the cities.

In addition to the loss of life, and the hundreds of wounded which resulted from the riots, the loss to business from the strikes was estimated, during the three weeks ended February 8, at \$2,500,000.

French Promise

Meanwhile, Beirut dispatches related on February 25 that a French promise of a treaty granting autonomous Government to the Syrians had been won by the Nationalists. Lenity for prison rioters also was promised by Count Henri de Martel, France's High Commissioner.

The Manchester Guardian remarked that altho the French High Commissioner by early February had been governing for more than a year without a Parliament, "it would be unjust to blame the mandatory authority for all the trouble." It continued:

"As in neighboring Iraq and Palestine, the difficulty has been to reconcile the legitimate ambitions of the Arabs for self-government with the protection of religious or racial minorities."

Beyond question France's yielding to Syrian Nationalist demands, in the view of the Paris *République*, organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists, must mean "abandoning our accomplishments of seventeen years." What is more, it must "compromise our political and economic interests in the Near East."

On the side of the Syrians, a contributor to the Arab-language newspaper *Al Mokattam* (Cairo) asserted that the Syrians had done everything to attain a policy of understanding, and to put an end to the political tension between the Syrians and the French. He declared:

"If the French had reciprocated Syrian good-will, and had extended the hand of friendship, the Syrian question would have been settled long ago."



Underwood

Gov. Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico: "I'm going to run this island. If anybody gets in my way, I'll go over him"

Legal Infants in Electric Chair

*Capital Punishment for Adolescents Problem for Welfare Agencies;
Sociological Basis of Crime Among Youth Also Being Studied*

The New Year was but nine days old when four boys, infants in the eyes of the law, were put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing, New York.

One of them had shot and killed a policeman during a robbery; the three others participated in the robbery, and were adjudged participants in the murder.

"You will notice," said Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing to reporters, "that all these boys come from broken homes—homes that were broken by divorce, second marriages, or death."

Tragic Career

When the leader of the gang was six, wrote Earl Wilson in the *New York Post*, "his father died in a mine-shaft collapse. His mother remarried, and his stepfather asked him to leave home and earn his own living." In the end, he died a felon's death before he was old enough to vote.

"It is highly probable that [youths] lack the development which precedes judgment and responsibility," says Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, and author of "Youth in Conflict."

"When we put an adolescent to death, we kill an unfinished human being who has broken under the strain of the burden of modern life.

"We terminate our own neglect in cold-blooded judicial murder."

Reports Incomplete

Incomplete reports in the hands of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment show that the death sentence has been executed against at least forty-three youths in the United States since 1932. New Jersey put a twelve-year-old boy to death in 1812.

A sixteen-year-old boy is under sentence of death in the same State.

Of the youths put to death in this country during a little more than four years, six were seventeen; twelve were eighteen; fourteen were nineteen, and eleven were twenty. Six Southern States, each with a high execution record, did not report, and one Southern State, included in the League's record, did not send in complete figures.

In the face of this record, a bill has been introduced in the New York State Assembly to abolish capital punishment for all offenders under twenty-one.

Darrow's Comment

Lawyers, editors of religious publications, and heads of child-welfare agencies were requested by THE LITERARY DIGEST to comment on this measure.

Among the first to reply was the doughty, seventy-nine-year-old Clarence Darrow, famous lawyer, defender of Loeb and Leopold in the famous Bobby Franks murder case in Chicago, and President of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

"A boy under twenty-one" (wired Mr. Darrow), "is not allowed to vote because he is not yet full mentally developed, nor to sell property, nor to contract to go into business; and if he has property it is administered by a guardian. He is a ward of the State, which will protect him if he is disposing of his property, or doing anything that requires judgment or discretion, because he is considered immature and irresponsible and incapable of managing his own affairs and conduct in important matters.

"The State that protects all his other rights while he is a minor should protect his life until he is twenty-one."

Agreeing with this view, Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of Denver's Juvenile Court for twenty-seven years, and an authority on juvenile delinquency, wired that he believes the bill "is a step forward in the interests of humanity and justice."

Similar views came from George J. Hecht, publisher of *Parents' Magazine*; Archie O. Dawson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Big Brother Movement; C. C. Carstens, Secretary of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., and Dr. Sheldon Glueck, President of the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, and Professor of Criminology in the Harvard Law School.

Other Views

James V. Clarke, Editor of *The Presbyterian Tribune* (New York), also replied. "Legally killing children (those under twenty-one) who have killed, no matter what the circumstances, does not help solve the problem," he wired.

"Too often it but prevents any attempt at solution, since a smoke-screen is thus drawn over the underlying issues involved—poverty, unemployment, racial antagonism, improper training.

"Too often, also, the 'punishment is made to fit' the crime only when sufficient funds for defense and legal loopholes are not available."

Inconsistency Noted

Dr. John E. Lind, neurologist and senior assistant on the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., replied that "it is difficult to see how society can take the attitude that a person who is legally disbarred from any of the duties of responsibilities of a citizen can nevertheless be held fully accountable even to his life for his acts."

From Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, came this brief message:

"I believe most strongly that capital punishment for minors under twenty-one should be abolished."



Wide World



Acme

Opponents of capital punishment for legal minors: Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of Denver's juvenile court for twenty-seven years, and (right) Clarence Darrow, President of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment

Protestant Pageant

Vividly-Written Book Gives Dramatic Picture of New World Churches; Members Pioneered in Charity, Social Justice, and Reform

"Protestantism came to these United States on the decks of a pirate ship; it came ashore in 1579 with buccaneer Sir Francis Drake, son of a British clergyman and scourge of the Spanish Main. Drake knelt on a California beach with his chaplain, Francis Fletcher, to plant the cross and pray a prayer and claim the new land for England's Virgin Queen. Swords of Elizabeth and the cross of Christ. A pirate and a priest."

So Frank S. Mead begins his book, "See These Banners Go" (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis), a racily-written and dramatic picturing of the coming of nine major Protestant denominations to the New World.

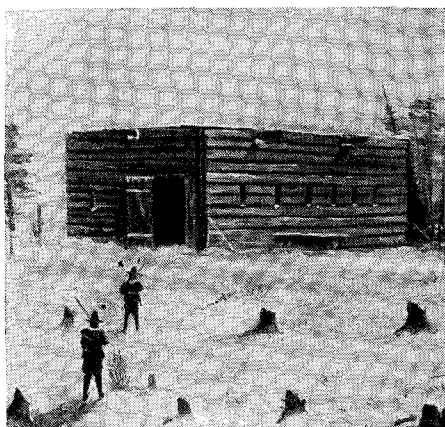
It is a Protestant pageant pounding through the pages of history to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." There were theological giants in those early days—men willing to span the seas to plant the seeds of faith in a hostile soil. Through the long, hard years they winnowed. Rich has been their harvest.

Variegated Army

"Like a mighty army," says Mr. Mead in his foreword, "they swept across the seas in the wake of Frobisher and Drake; Anglicans and Puritans from near Bow-bells or Oxford town; Pilgrims from Leyden; Scotch Presbyterians from Aberdeen, and Irish from the Emerald Isle; Calvinists and Lutherans from Scandinavia and Amsterdam; Quakers, Baptists, Methodists, Seceders whom the frontier transformed to Campbellites.

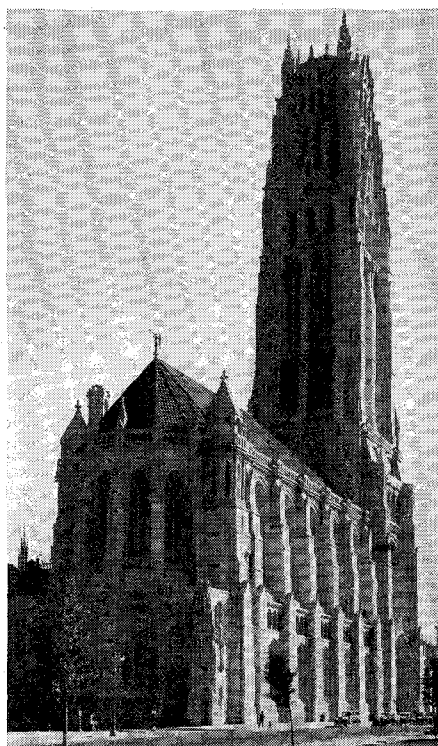
"Protestants all! They swarmed into the New World forests, building a church for God wherever the frontiersmen built a town, planting the banners of Christ their Royal Master along the road as the course of empire westward took its way. They built our first schools and colleges."

Mr. Mead has a sharp, staccato style that beats into the mind and holds attention like the rattle of rifle-fire. He makes men long dead live again. He writes as if each denomination were his own.



Courtesy of the Congregational Church Building Society

The Old: the first Congregational Church building in America, built as a fort in 1621



The New: Riverside Church, New York City

Of the Episcopalians he writes: "No church in America is so intellectually hospitable as the Protestant Episcopal; in no other communion is there such room for variation, individuality, independent thinking, and religious liberty. . . . This Church prefers to emphasize great principles and to leave its communicants free to think on all else."

The story rushes on like a river over the falls. "Mr. Mead is so skilled in selecting the pictorial, dramatic, and human phases, so vivacious in treatment, and so free and easy in his language," says the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "that the reader is lured along from page to page, and before he is aware that he is being instructed he really begins to know about the history and significance of these Christian churches. We know that the author is Methodist-bred, but no one who reads the book would suspect it, he is so fair to all."

Here, for instance, is what the Reformed Church in America means to him: "It has come out of the biggest little country (The Netherlands) in the world and made itself the biggest little church in Christendom. It has given to America gifts without compare: *Santa Claus* at Christmas, and a deep trust in the manger's Babe; colored eggs at Easter and a sense of the Risen Christ. From it came the first gestures toward a Union of States, toward voting by ballot, and representative government, toward our written Constitution and our Declaration of Independence."

And the Lutherans: It was "a Lutheran 'bellman old and gray' who rang the Liberty Bell; Lutheran women, in a Lutheran

Church, stitched the first American flag and sent it to snap on the mast of the *Bon Homme Richard*; a Lutheran became the first Speaker of the first House of Representatives."

As aptly and graphically, Mr. Mead tells of the coming and the work of the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Quakers, pioneers in charity, social justice and reform; of the Methodists and the Disciples of Christ—the one strong and militant, and the other "a strictly native church" which has "simplified our thinking on religion, cutting away the mass and dross of confusing creed and putting in its place a simple confession of Christ."

Colorful Story

Mr. Mead, writes Dr. William E. Gilroy, Editor of the *Congregational Advance* (Boston), has done a vivid and colorful job in his story of the Protestant Churches. He has an eye for the main facts and insight into essential attitudes and principles."

He "has a command of English that enables him to use penetrative words that bombard the attention of the reader, enter his mind, and induce thinking," wired Dr. Nathan R. Melhorn, Editor of *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia).

But *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis), a Christian weekly, says that he "ignores such important elements that one is forced to wonder whether Mr. Mead's equipment for handling other communions (than the Disciples) would seem equally scanty to those intimately familiar with their history."

Record of Achievement

The Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, recently celebrated its tenth anniversary.

"Altho the youngest of the world's universities," remarks *The Hebrew Lutheran* (Baltimore), "it has a record of achievement which many of the most famous institutions might envy.

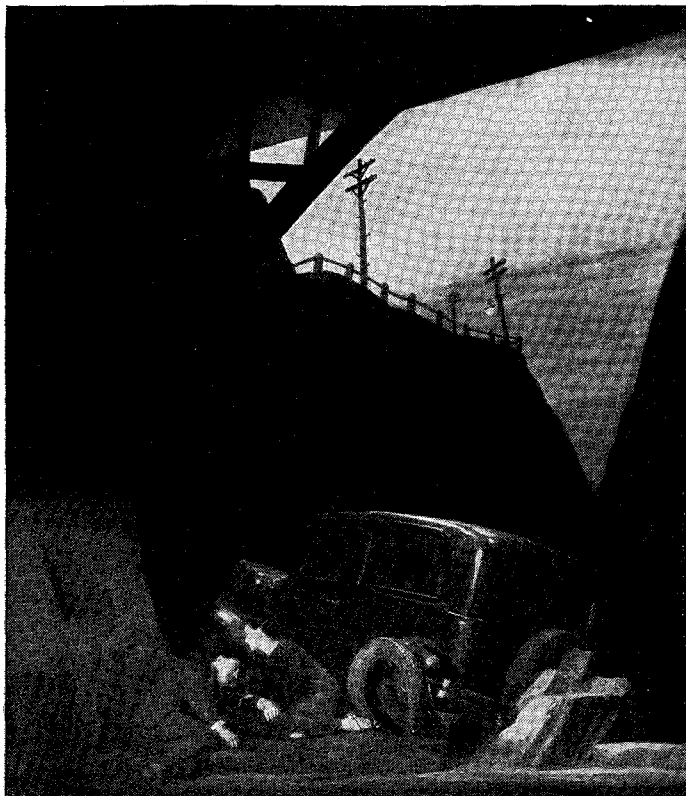
"Erected on a commanding site overlooking the wilderness of Judah, the Jordan Valley, the land of Gilead, and the mystic hills of Moab through which the children of Israel passed when they first entered the Promised Land, the University is already exercising a potent influence in shaping the future of the Jewish people in the ancient homeland.

"Milk and Honey"

"Through its efforts Palestine has been practically rid of malaria; a medical center has been established which will devote its efforts to the conquest of tropical diseases; the Institute of Chemistry has opened up the mineral resources of the Dead Sea; the Department of Geology, through its surveys in the eastern and southern regions, is enlarging the area of settlement for pioneers; and through its Department of Agriculture it is seeking by afforestation and irrigation projects, as well as extensive botanical work, to bring back to Palestine its fame as 'a land flowing with milk and honey.'"

Proletarianism Minus Red Flag

*"Love on the Dole" a Factual, Grim, and Terrifying English Play;
"The Postman Always Rings Twice," Forceful Melodrama*



Vandamm

After the crash on the California beach road: Richard Barthelmess and Mary Philips in "The Postman Always Rings Twice"

The New York theater, or that public portion of it which pays the cash to keep it alive, temporarily had wearied of proletarian plays.

The fault lay in the dramatists who made the plays. They had only two songs: "every one except us is wrong" and its off-key cousin, "what's good for Russia is necessary for us."

It was this last lament which in the end chilled the cash-and-see-it public to soap-box drama. It was so painfully obvious that much that was good for Russia would have been damaging to us.

In the midst of the estrangement between theme and public, Great Britain sent a terrifying, grim play which, in a very real sense, is proletarian. Its virtues, however, are these: it has no truck with Moscow, it scurries away from the radical point of view, there isn't one red flag to be seen in it, and not one of the heroes of dialectics is mentioned.

The play is "Love On the Dole," purportedly a factual dramatization of working and living conditions in the areas surrounding the Manchester textile mills.

Badgered Family

Its authors, Ronald Gow and Walter Greenwood, ask one to look at what 1935 and the British economic structure did to the *Hardcastle* family. Then, by suggestion, they ask one to multiply this badgered, hopeless family by a million and arrive at one's own conclusions.

Mr. Greenwood is the young man who was on a British dole. Finding himself unable to get work, he decided to write himself off the dole and regain his self-respect. His novel, from which the play was made, not only did get him off the dole, but won important attention. The play has been a London success for many months.

As a new play on Broadway, "Love On the Dole" received mixed notices from the critics. That was a natural expectation. It flung a squalid, disturbing picture before the eyes of half a dozen irreconcilable economic opinions. Each critic weighed the play against his own notions of to-day's

plights. On one thing all agreed: the American debut of Miss Wendy Hiller, a young, vibrant British player, was the best thing that had happened to Broadway in months.

"The stage version," Richard Lockridge reports in the *New York Sun*, "... is a rasping, harshly comic, and always deeply affecting picture of the scraggy life of a Manchester slum. It is an angry play, altho not as angry as the novel from which it was taken. . . ."

Industrial Blight

John Anderson, in the *New York Evening Journal*, missed the anger, and felt more impressed because it was missing:

"Unlike our domestic plays which have touched the same subject of industrial blight on the lives of workmen and their families, it is curiously lacking in anger and, consequently, seems more impressive. It maintains, for the most part, what Mr. Asquith made famous as 'a calm and dignified composure,' suggesting, in fact, that the English workman may lose his shirt, but not his head.

"If the play had a political ax to grind, I missed its edge, since the authors insist first upon the humanity of their subject and present no floating soap-box remedy for it. There is no waving of flags, except the solemn tatters of forlorn misery, and while any one with half an eye and one ventricle of a heart can understand that something ought to be done to stop such

tragedies, the authors let you make what you please of it."

Most of the First Audience made of it a chance to salute a young, blonde, hard-working actress who turned canvas rocks and painted brick walls into, momentarily, the real thing. Miss Hiller will be asked to remain in New York.

* * *

Forceful Melodrama

Over "The Postman Always Rings Twice" the critics found themselves, a night later, at similar opposites.

Some agreed that it was a skilled, forceful melodrama wrought from a brutal novel written with gravel on sheets of flint. Others could not even find a meeting-ground on the matter of performances in the star rôles.

Two years ago James M. Cain startled his literary friends and educated companions with a novel so bold and audacious that they were left breathless. Unwilling to trust the task to any one else, altho dozens clamored at his door, he made it into a play.

The Theater Guild bought the play and then abandoned it. Others of similar altitude as play-producers thought seriously of it, and then bowed out. Jack Curtis remained the man who did it. He did it with Jo Mielziner settings of sultry beauty. He did it with Miss Mary Philips as *Cora*, the California hamburger stand heroine, and Richard Barthelmess, the gentle cinema star, as a truculent, cruel, designing hobo with a persuasive gift of talk.

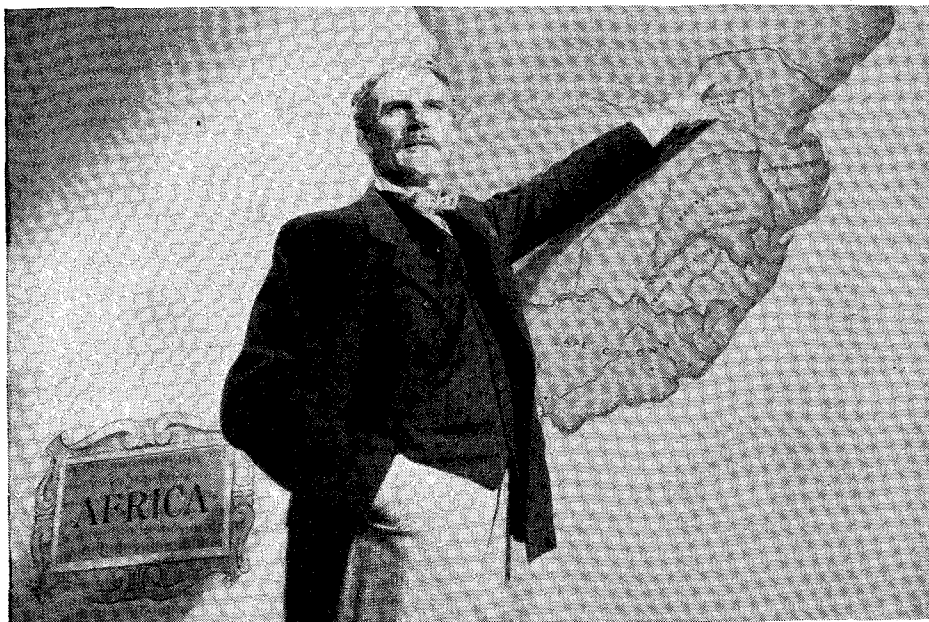
"Its skedaddling pages fall quite naturally into skedaddling scenes," writes Ardis Smith in the *New York World-Telegram*, "and its economically written characters are elementary stage folk requiring no surgery to fit melodrama's mold.

"And despite the sweet sadness that Mr. Barthelmess can not abandon, and the gentility and softness which Miss Philips can not quite incrust with harsh histrionics and sullen looks, 'The Postman Always Rings Twice' is an animated amusement. . . ."



Wendy Hiller, in America after two years of "Love on the Dole" in England

On the Current Screen



Walter Huston, as Cecil Rhodes, *Empire-builder* and "a stunning film hero"

Hollywood's film historians having traced the expansion of the British Empire, England now turns to telling the stories in her own way. Her most important contribution thus far is "Rhodes," a salute by Gaumont-British to "the diamond-master, the Empire-builder, the jungle-conqueror."

Even without the help of Sarah Gertrude Millin's searching book, British filmmakers could have raked around a long time before finding a more stunning film hero than Cecil Rhodes.

At seventeen Rhodes was a frail, apparently hopelessly ill boy, doomed by doctors to die within six months. At eighteen, when most boys are worrying about the set of their neckties or their prowess in high school, he was master of half an enormous continent. His personality was pointed for the heights and he scaled them.

Still ill, physically a complete weakling, he possessed such power and determination that he controlled the destinies of the most conglomerate rabble of reckless fortune-hunters, cruel savages, and political schemers the Empire ever encountered.

The picture lovingly, if sometimes heavily, traces the way this ardently ambitious British boy laid his determined hand on the naked acres of South Africa. Under his tough palm, diamond-mines, gold-mines, railways, telegraph-lines, mineral diggings and huge fortunes mushroomed. What's more, they lasted.

It was not easy. Once at least native resentment and plotting accomplished virtual ruin of his dream. But he rehabilitated it.

Walter Huston, summoned from America to play the rôle of one of the Empire's great men (a fact that singed not a few English actors), makes a stunning Rhodes.

The authenticity of the film chronicle is what upsets Leo Mishkin, in the New York Morning Telegraph.

"It is this authenticity, indeed," he writes, "that constitutes the photoplay's chief deficiency."

"Britain has always maintained a scornful attitude toward the manner in which British history is depicted in Hollywood. I need hardly mention the rage inspired by Charles Laughton's portrayal of *Captain Bligh* in 'Mutiny on the Bounty.' And in 'Rhodes' the facts stand out like so many sore thumbs."

"With the result that the film tends to become episodic, that it drags more often than necessary, and that the emphasis is placed on the man rather than his deeds."

After describing the opening scene, almost a duplicate of the first scene in "Cimarron," Mr. Mishkin continues:

"From that point the film turns to Rhodes himself, and shows his rise from diamond-prospecting to power and glory."

"Through some means not made quite clear, he forces Barney Barnato to become his aid, through others he becomes friendly with Jameson, the medico who gave him only six months to live, and through his quest for more land and more gold, he comes into contact with Oom Paul Kruger, President of the Boers, thus starting the fire that later flamed into the Boer War."

"And when he dies it's very sad, and he has a military funeral."

* * *

Miss Dietrich's New Film

Miss Marlene Dietrich's new picture, "Desire," in which she shares acting and starring honors with Gary Cooper, proves two things. It demonstrates that what Miss Dietrich needed desperately, she has: a new director. It also establishes that Mr. Cooper is a better actor than almost any one was willing to believe.

While under direction of Josef von Sternberg, an arrangement now happily terminated, Miss Dietrich made a series of ninny films running largely to short skirts, feathers, and vacant stares.

Now it is Frank Borzage who directs and Ernst Lubitsch who supervises the production. The result is a gay, mocking film, troubling with nothing more important than giving the stars something to do.

The story, basically, is practically as old and crumbling as the pyramids. A beautiful Continental jewel thief falls in love with a casual, entertaining young American. He believes her a Countess and treats her with respect. When she confesses what she is, he slaps her hands until they ache and then marries her.

"Borzage tells his story easily, gracefully, without straining to achieve results," writes the *Hollywood Spectator* of the new Paramount photoplay.

"Dialog is given conversational treatment, thus making the audience feel it is in the presence of the players, overhearing them discuss their private affairs. . . . It is what gives screen entertainment the degree of intimacy which no other art can approach."



Marlene Dietrich: her series of "ninny films" is ended

Film Ratings

These ratings represent a consensus arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by THE LITERARY DIGEST Screen Editor.

AAAA—"A Tale of Two Cities"; "The Story of Louis Pasteur"; "The Petrified Forest"; "The Prisoner of Shark Island."

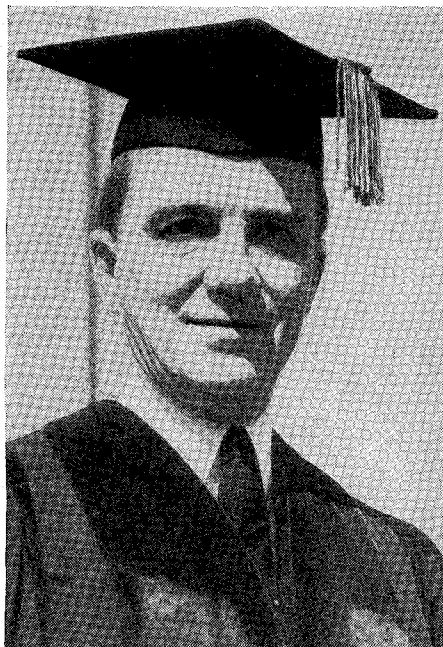
AAA—"A Night at the Opera"; "The Ghost Goes West"; "The Milky Way"; "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"; "Follow the Fleet"; "Desire."

AA—"Hands Across the Table"; "Frisco Kid"; "If You Could Only Cook."

The ratings are AAAA, Excellent; AAA, Good; AA, Acceptable, and A, Poor.

"Intemperance" in Radio Oratory

Owen D. Young Rebukes Leaders of Three Groups in Campaign;
Issue of "Freedom of the Air" Debated Anew



Underwood

Owen D. Young: "May we not appeal for the choice word and the measured phrase?"

The question: "How free should the air be?" is an old one. But over it a controversy has been raging in the press since last January, when Republicans objected to the broadcasting of President Roosevelt's opening message to Congress, and an anti-New Deal radio sketch was halted.

Last week, speaking on "Radio Responsibility," Owen D. Young added a footnote to the discussion. The occasion was the granting to Mr. Young of an honorary Doctor of Literature degree by Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

Mr. Young made a distinction between "freedom of speech for the man who can be heard a hundred feet" and "freedom of speech for the man whose voice may be heard around the world." While urging that "we defend them both . . . to the uttermost," he argued that "we can not be blind to the increasing dangers of carelessness and intemperance in their use."

Eager Audiences

"We are facing a political campaign of wide interest and vast importance," continued Mr. Young. "Never before in our time have we faced such momentous political questions; never before has there been a more eager or sensitive audience."

The radio broadcasts of former President Hoover, Alfred E. Smith, and Senate Leader Joseph T. Robinson, spokesmen of three leading political factions, were cited by Mr. Young.

"Without questioning their right to freedom of speech," he observed, "without inquiring as to the sincerity of their belief, one may well ask whether such statements as they made are a wise exercise of the great powers which these men hold.

"To these great men, and even to the President of the United States, all held in such high esteem, may we not appeal for the choice word and the measured phrase, spoken 'with malice toward none and charity toward all'?"

Complaint Indorsed

Radio-writers, in general, shared Mr. Young's view-point. In fact, according to James E. Chinn, Radio Editor of the Washington *Star*, he "did not go quite far enough."

"Libel laws should be made to apply even more strictly to the spoken word on the air than to the written word," states Mr. Chinn. "Every man who attempts to shape public opinion on the radio should be consciously mindful of the fact of the wide range of his influence. The writer's influence by comparison is small. Yet he is held to strict accountability under the law. Even the freedom of speech can be prostituted."

Herman Bernard, Managing Editor of the *Radio World*, also found "Mr. Young's plea . . . well-founded."

"Anybody in public life unable to keep a civil tongue in his cheek," comments Mr. Bernard, "or fairly appraise events and persons, lowers his own stature. Politicians should generate more facts and less heat. When the best of them turn to hokum, what can be expected of the worst of them?"

Trust in Audiences

But from Martin Codel, Editor of *Broadcasting*, comes a different point of view. Mr. Codel believes radio audiences can take care of themselves.

"Mr. Young reveals himself more of an idealist than a practicalist, for all his pioneering experience in radio as one of the founders of NBC," writes Mr. Codel.

"The public can decide for itself whether hot or cold air is blowing over the ether

waves, and, indeed, is to-day getting a rather good size-up of all the potential Presidential candidates and political spokesmen and national saviors through their all-too-frequent radio appearances.

"In fact, the Parties don't seem to realize it but they are overdoing the radio at this early stage to the point where they are sometimes crowding out popular entertainment, which is what the public wants from broadcasting.

"Mr. Young wants freedom of the radio and so do we all. I am sure, tho, that Mr. Young would be the last to expect that another law would accomplish the ideal he suggests."

Radio Meters and Oratory

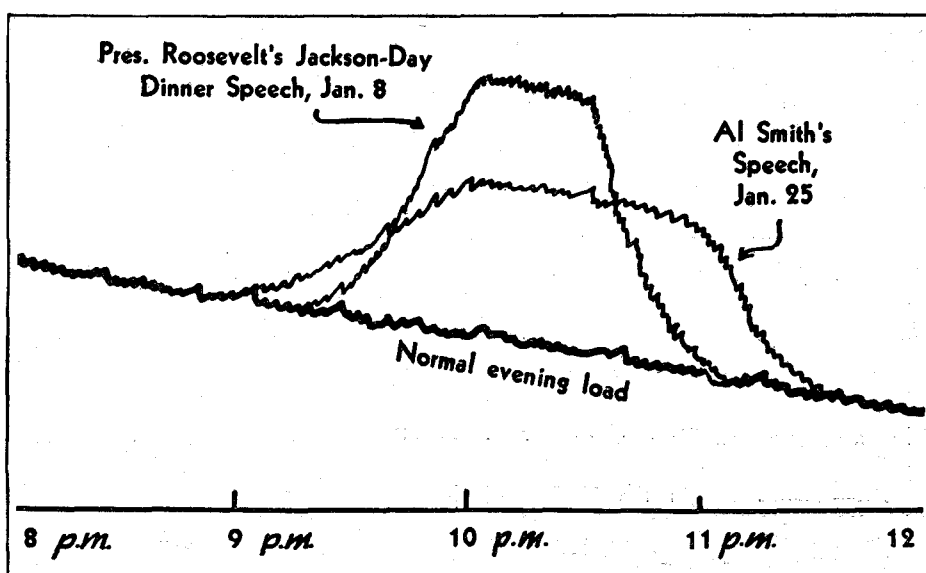
The popularity of a radio crooner or a comedian is estimated by the volume of his fan-mail. Tho there is less fan-mail for political speakers, their popularity with radio audiences can be estimated by the increase in "power-load," or use of electric current, while he is on the air.

When a political speaker is "going across big," the big meters in power-plants begin to soar. Unpopular speakers produce little change on the dials.

"When a third of a million extra radio sets were turned on in New York City, January 25," declares Orestes H. Caldwell, in *Radio Today*, "to listen to New York's beloved Al Smith belay the New Deal, the big meters of the New York Edison Company showed an increased power-load of 35,000 kilowatts, which continued while the Governor talked from 10 to 11 P.M."

"The loftiest electrical 'mountain-peak,' as far as radio is concerned," declares Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., in the *New York Times*, "is caused by a 'battle of the century.' The electricity consumed by those who tune in a fistic classic far surpasses a symphony concert, a star comedian, or even a Presidential chat.

"The Louis-Baer fight now holds the record as a 'Mount Everest' on the electrical consumption charts . . . (130,000,000 kilowatts)."



Courtesy of Radio Today

What happens to the electric power-load when political speeches are broadcast

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL IS NOT ECONOMY!

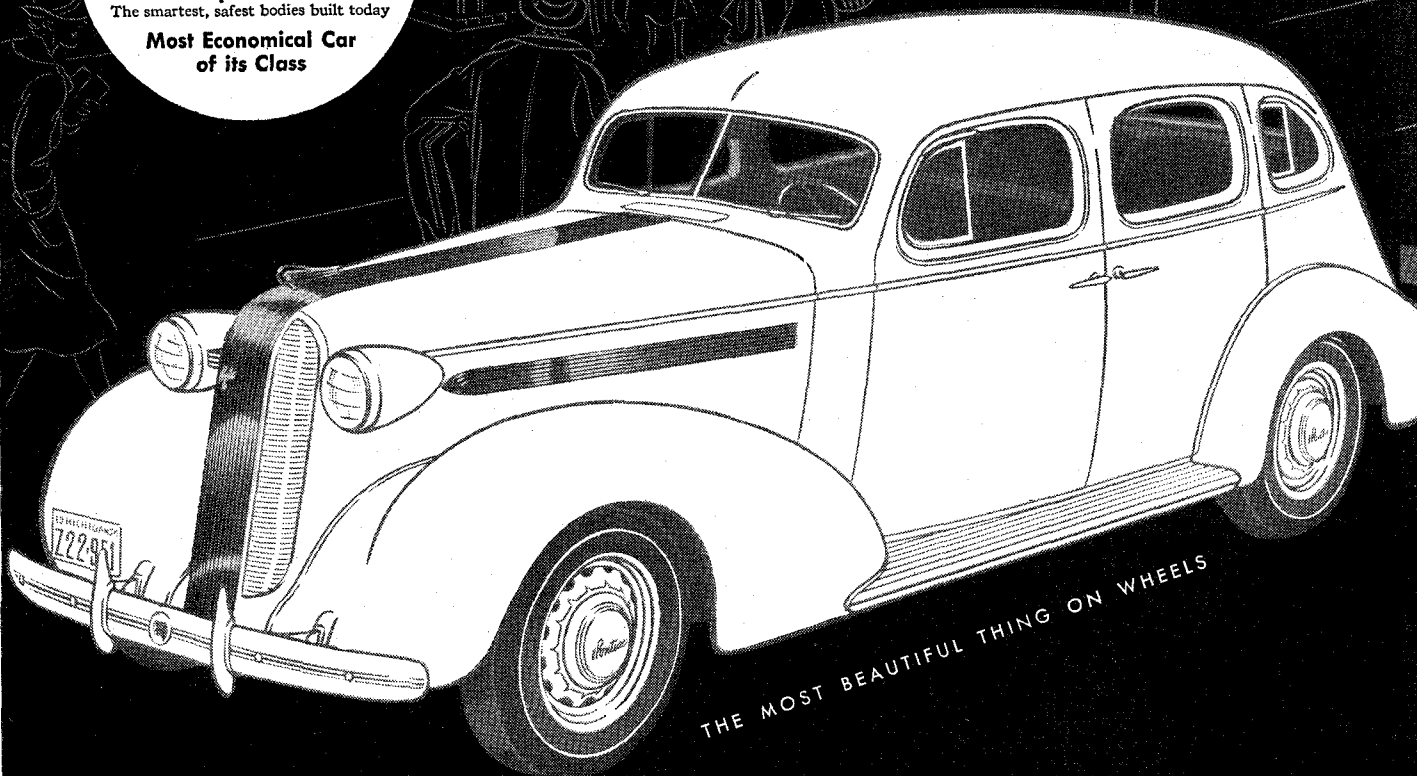
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Cubist Art and Red Tape

*Sculptures Look Like "Building Materials" to Customs Officers;
Comic Strips Enter Shrine of the Great Masters*

A strange piece of sculpture, called "Development of a Bottle in Space," consisting of a series of concentric bronze disks, was imported last week for an exhibit of "Cubism and Abstract Art" in New York's immensely popular Museum of Modern Art.

No sooner was it unwrapped than it became the center of a heated controversy.

Trustees of the Museum—among whom are Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Nelson A. Rockefeller—insisted that the piece was a work of art; hence, tariff-free.

Customs officials, under a ruling that sculpture must depict the human or animal form to be classed as art, refused it, as well as eighteen other pieces, free admission.

They classed the "constructions," "continuities," and "concretions"—as the pieces are called by their ten English, French, and Italian sculptors—as "building material," valued at \$100,000. The Museum was required to post bond for their admission.

U. S. as Art-Critic

A. Conger Goodyear, President of the Museum, charged that the Government was setting itself up as an art-critic, and trying to determine by law what is or isn't art. He announced that he was writing to other museums in an effort to get the tariff law amended, so that the determination of what art is may be "left to those who are qualified to pass judgment."

In support of this crusade, he called in newspaper reporters and showed them an exhibit of strange structures fashioned from wood, plaster, bronze, iron, and tin.

"After an inspection of nineteen disputed samples of abstract art, which left them giddy," wrote the New York *Daily News*, "the hardened journalists were cold toward the crusade."

"It is an amazing exhibit to one not interested in the secrets of abstract art. A metal and wood piece, entitled 'Head,' by a Frenchman named Laurens, resembled a mid-Victorian bird-house."



Museum of Modern Art

Boccioni, the Italian sculptor, called this "Unique Forms in Continuity of Space"

"'Project for a City Square,' a wood model by another Frenchman named Giacometti, would have convulsed Park Commissioner Robert Moses. Trees were represented by wooden cones, a lake by a round depression."

Zigzag Snake

"A zigzag figure in one corner was, apparently, a snake. 'Two Forms,' a geometrical design in pynkado wood, is perhaps best understood by its creator, Henry Moore, a Britisher. They didn't look much like human forms."

Other papers recalled that in 1927 the Customs Bureau created an international sensation when it refused to admit duty-free Constantin Brancusi's "Bird in Space," because it didn't look like a bird. The Customs Court reversed the ruling.

"Those infallible entertainers, the cus-

toms officials," wrote the Baltimore *Sun* sharply, "belong to the school which believes that a good gag never grows old. . . . Our customs inspectors still will not believe a chunk of wood or stone or metal is sculpture if it is not a general astride a charger."

"It is a melancholy state of affairs, indeed, and one for which the inspectors are not wholly to blame, after all. The least that might be done would be to amend the tariff law to include vegetable and mineral forms, along with animal and human."

* * *

Comic Strips as Art

While the Museum of Modern Art was embroiled with the Customs, the Ferargil Galleries was quietly presenting its own answer to the question, "What is art?"

Lined on its walls, where have hung great masters of oil and water-color painting, are drawings of "Popeye," "Barney Google," "The Little King," and other strip cartoons over which adults and youngsters pore in daily and Sunday papers.

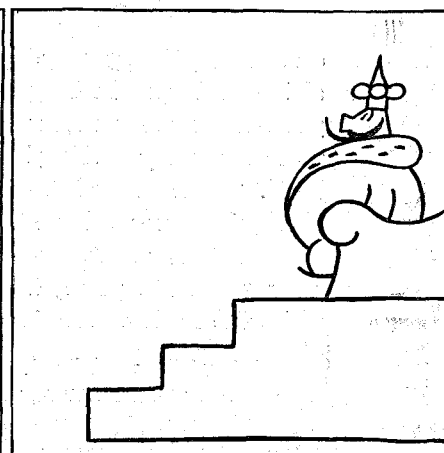
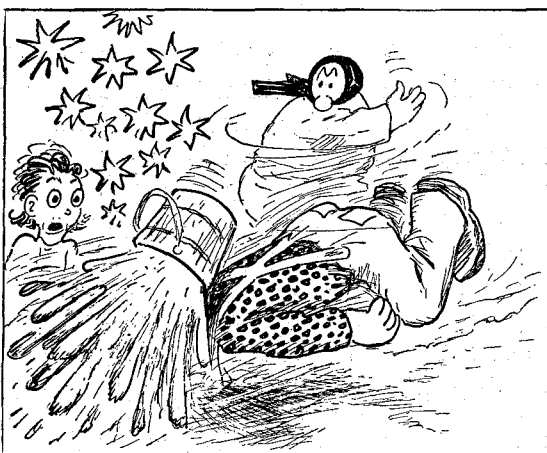
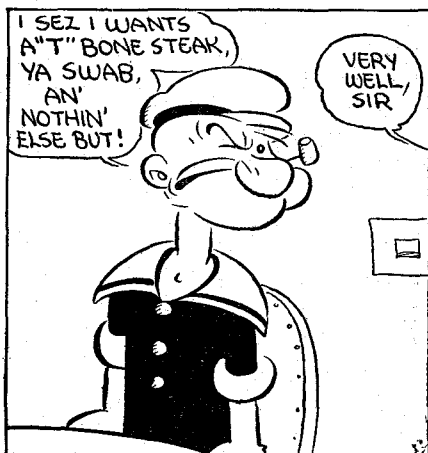
The original shows have been given, in past years, for political cartoonists, this is the first well-known New York gallery to open its walls to the comic strips.

The exhibit shows great variety. Included are, among many others: *The Katzenjammer Kids*, by H. H. Knerr, who delights in sprinkling his strips with "zowies," "whams," and "pows"; the silent *Henry* of Carl Anderson; the heroic *Flash Gordon*, in a myriad of fantastic adventures, by Alex Raymond; and George McManus's hen-pecked *Jiggs*.

Preface on Comics

"In recent years the comic strip has changed its form," writes Gilbert Seldes, art-critic, in a preface to the exhibit catalog, "and sentimentalists are constantly crying out that the strip isn't what it used to be. What they really are crying for is the moon—their own youth—and the strip artists, magical tho they may be, aren't capable of restoring the years to us."

"As for artistic merit and interest—after seeing some 'legitimate' shows, the observer might return to the comic strip for examples of classic dignity, good draftsman-ship, and normal vision."



© King Features Syndicate, Inc. Courtesy Ferargil Galleries

Now on the walls of an art-gallery: (left to right) E. C. Segar's Popeye; Billy DeBeck's Snuffy Smith characters, and Otto Soglow's Little King

News of the Book World

Alma Mater: The Gothic Age of the American College. By Henry Seidel Canby. 259 pp. Illus. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; \$2.50.)

The American colleges have been accused of nourishing a moribund conservatism; of maintaining glorified "country clubs"; of fostering wild-eyed radicalism. Now comes Henry Seidel Canby with the complaint that in his time (Yale, '99, and, subsequently, member of the faculty) the colleges for the most part were intended to "maintain the status quo ante." They were hoppers into which were fed young men—and young women—and the product which came out was stamped indelibly, "college-bred."

Such adventure as the university circle approved was in the safe line of scientific research. "There was an antagonism between those who wished to know and those who wished to do."

To the colleges came callow youth, some thirsting for knowledge; some intent upon bettering their lot by a little social climbing; most seeking a degree because the diploma attested that its holder had spent at least four years in the attempt to acquire a trained mind.

Those earnestly seeking knowledge found it, principally on their own initiative. They were quick to seek out professors who found some compensation for ministering to a dullard majority by pouring out their lore to rare and youthful kindred spirits. Those seeking advancement often attained their quest, too. The vast majority, however, became so many plagues upon the time of a faculty which found an outlet for whatever genius it had in extra-curricular endeavor.

Doctor Canby, altho he examines his university failures with an impartial eye, has not blinded himself to the benefits of a campus education. His classifications may offend some of the thin-skinned alumni, altho the loyalty of the Old Blues to a winning team or an endowment drive, he says, has made "the American alumnus . . . one of the really engaging figures of social history."

"Several moods fight for supremacy in 'Alma Mater,'" John Chamberlain wrote in the *New York Times*. "There are ruefulness and romantic nostalgia and sym-

pathy and a longing for older certainties, older simplicities. . . . But don't let the velvety monolog of the prose fool you. For underneath everything there is a strong tone of critical disparagement."

Canby's criticisms are made in the alumni spirit, which he says is that of "the older brother," and as the *New York Herald Tribune* comments, "There will be few educators of much experience who will deny them or who can deny, alas, the further fact that many of them are as valid for the American college of 1936 as for its parents of 1900."

* * *

Fog and Men on Bering Sea. By Max Miller. 272 pp. Illus. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; \$3.)

Max Miller dramatized the water-front to many an American who did not know the difference between a steam-winch and a quarantine flag. His "I Cover the Water-front" fixed itself so graphically upon the public imagination that it even passed into the movies.

Altho this later account of a voyage to Alaska on board the Government boat *Northland* is of a somewhat different color, yet the same inquiring reporter appears throughout its pages.

"Interesting in themselves because of their unusualness, the people and incidents of which Max Miller writes derive an even greater fascination from the author's freshness of tone and manner, and from the simplicity and individuality of approach and style that characterize the work," said William S. Thomson in the *Atlanta Journal*.

John E. Conley was equally enthusiastic, writing in the *Baltimore Sun*: "Despite the monotony of an ice-bound Bering Sea, the ever-present fog and the same routine of daily duties, the author unfolds an interesting account of his journey. . . . For there is always his intimate, casual and expressive style."

Legend overlaps curious data. There is, for instance, the horrible tradition of one Solovief, the Russian, who had a scientific turn of mind which was perhaps more practical than that of the research men of our munitions companies who are content to record the penetrating power of a charge



John Degelman Photograph

"Inquiring reporter" of Alaska: Max Miller, author of "Fog and Men on Bering Sea"

of powder by shooting a bullet through a thick pine-board or a piece of armor-plate. Solovief figured bullets were meant to kill and that the sensible way to find out their power was to use them as they are used in battle. So he tied twelve Aleuts together in single file and fired through them at short range. "His scientific report had it that the bullets lodged in the ninth man."

The Eskimo in his simple glory has caught the inquisitive fancy of Mr. Miller, too, and with justice Constance Lindsay Skinner, author of "Beaver, Kings and Cabins," states that he has sustained "his reputation as reporter par excellence."

* * *

This Flying Game. By Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold and Maj. Ira Eaker. 275 pp. Illus. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company; \$3.)

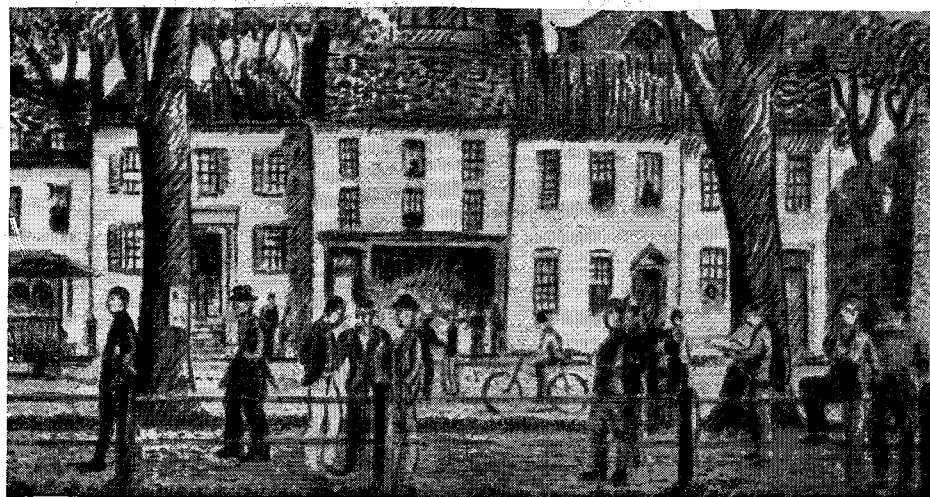
"The steam-engine can not be discarded from consideration as a power-plant for air-vessels," one reads with astonishment and learns that an air-plane has already successfully flown, powered by steam.

But this is by no means the largest of the wonders from up aloft, revealed by this pair of American birdmen. The fact that they have dedicated their work to the Junior Birdmen, Air Scouts, etc., might possibly convey the notion that the book is beneath grown-ups. It isn't.

Bright minds are working on a "plane detector" which enables the operator at his radio controls to know just where he is in reference to the earth, no matter what the weather conditions. There is a magical eeriness about the contraption. For one thing, it would help to keep pilots from running head-on into a mountain-peak.

But "the air-plane is no longer a plaything for the thrill-seeker." It has become a skilled profession, this business of flying. It costs thousands to make a pilot and salaries run even to-day over \$500 a month in most cases; they were as high as \$1,000 to \$1,200 at the 1929 peak. Yet there is "no get-rich-quick, Jack-and-the-beanstalk pathway to the upper elements."

Both authors are veteran flyers. They tell their story simply and well.



Detail of Charles W. Smith's jacket design for Henry Seidel Canby's "Alma Mater"

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Current Poetry

Unpublished poetry is not used in this department. Contributions unaccompanied by postage will not be returned

HUNTING SONG

BY CLOYD MANN CRISWELL

April is a wild hart; Autumn is a falcon,
 Shorn of its cunning tho the hunt ride by,
 Given to the old men, sunning in the roadways,
 Cast off and waiting, never asking why.
 Ride in the morning,
 Wind—quick, scorning
 Any but the arrow-swift, calling . . . calling.

Living is a ditch-leap; passing, but a purple
 Stain on a stone-wall to dry in the sun.
 Breathing is a bright race, take it from the
 body,
 All is the quarry with the questing done.
 Back in the low light,
 Home through the slow light,
 Weary on the limping leg, lonely . . . lonely.

Morning is for blossom; evening for the petal,
 Wet for its dropping in the leaf-choked weir.
 Starting is for gay plumes; ending, for the
 gibbet,
 Moonlit and clanking as the gale leans near.
 Out as a bold pawn,
 In with the gold gone,
 Happy for a gallant hunt, calling . . . lonely.

Calling only at the first eager straining,
 Falling lonely with the last color waning,
 Ghostly trumpet trailing far
 From day-star
 To dark-star.
 Lost? Won? More, less.
 Down, Prince;
 Down, Bess.

—Kaleidograph.

CHOICE

BY GRETCHEN MCKOWN

I might go now, leaving the smoke of the
 snuffed-out candles,
 And the thin bright tatters of the blown fire;
 Forsaking these, the idler's robe, and the
 well-worn sandals;
 Seeking the first high hill in the falling snow,
 and searching higher.

I might go now, delving into the dingy mazes
 beyond the gale,
 Untraceable through the drift as he who went
 before;
 Yet here is the bench where he rested his feet
 from the trail,
 And here is his name carven deep in the wood
 of the door.

—Silhouettes.

HERETICS

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

Wayfarers they, who, stumbling, yet must
 roam
 Between the hedges of this world, who go
 From bolted door to bolted door, and know
 The bitterness of them who have no home.
 None give them but an apple from a bough,
 Or linen for the cracks in hands and feet;
 Their roads lead through the towns; some
 market-street
 May hold a thing one dares not talk of now.
 Stumbling they go, each proud, impoverished
 one;
 Their cloaks catch on the thorns; when sleep
 they must,
 There is not any place to make a bed.
 What will befall when wayfaring is done?
 When these are but forgotten and unnamed
 dust,
 A happier folk will follow where they led.

—Harper's Magazine.

WEDDING FEAST

BY AMY BOWER.

Just one more bride has passed before
 The altar and out the old church-door.
 Her friends flung rice, her laugh was gay,
 And merrily she was whisked away.

Then a brooding quiet settled down
 On the dusty street in the little town;
 And out from a nearby house there stole
 A shabby old couple with broom and bowl.
 They swept up the rice while their grateful
 faces
 Blessed the bride in her silks and laces.

—Westward.

BALANCED BUDGET

BY CARL EDWIN BURKLUND

Plucking the green fruit all his life, he went
 Storming divinity with rancorous breath;
 Until God, weary of his discontent,
 Threw him at last a nicely ripened death.

—Fantasy.

EAVESDROPPING

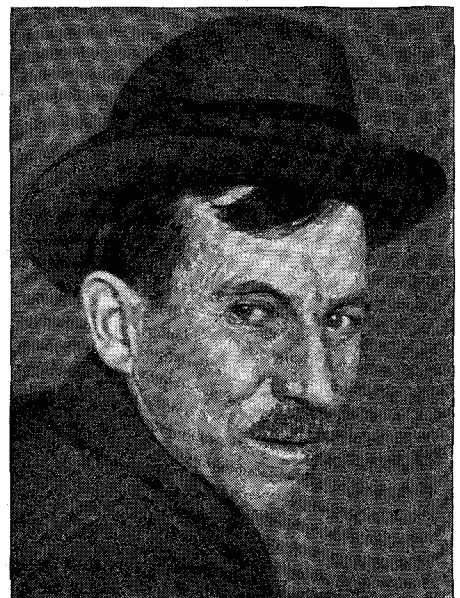
BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

When you travel downtown in a trolley
 The man in the seat just ahead
 Is likely to say, "Well, by golly!
 You never would think that of Ned,
 But still it might well be expected
 With that terrible temper of his"—
 Then he lights a cigar,
 Gets off the car
 And you never find out who Ned is.

If two women are sitting behind you
 You will hear an excited, "My dear,
 I can't bear to tell this, but, mind you,
 My motives are really sincere.
 You must promise to keep it a secret,
 For if ever a whisper should start
 It might mean the town
 Would be turned upside down"—
 And then they arise and depart.

I hate these half-baked conversations
 Overheard on a bus or a train,
 They waken your fond expectations,
 But the hopes that you harbor are vain.
 They always break off in the middle
 Without any reason or rime,
 And you find in the end,
 My eavesdropping friend,
 That you only have wasted your time.

—More Truth Than Poetry, New York
 Herald Tribune.



© Davart

James J. Montague, editor and newspaper man, turns out daily a column of light verse

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

in order to.—“J. A. McA.” Holland, Mich.—This phrase is defined: “For the purpose of; to the end that.” With such meaning, and without an infinitive or noun following the phrase, it has been used by the following writers: Clarke (1655); Evelyn (1672); Spotswood (1711); Burke (1773); Harriet Martineau (1837), and Goulburn (1869). With an infinitive object, the expression has been used by Steele (1711); Goldsmith (1774); Cruise (1818), and Chambers's Encyclopedia (1868).

microphotograph, photomicrograph.—“R. H. B.” New Castle, Ind.—Originally the terms *microphotograph* and *photomicrograph* were quite distinct in meaning. In 1858 G. Shadbolt wrote: “The word *microphotograph* originated, I believe, with myself, and is applied, I think correctly, to very small photographs, not to photographs of small objects, which would more correctly be *photomicrographs*.”

Following the original concept, and still in correct usage to-day, a *photomicrograph* is a photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale. A *microphotograph* is merely a miniature photograph, resembling the image seen through an inverted telescope or opera-glass. The term is also employed, tho erroneously, for *photomicrograph*.

perplexity.—“S. Y.” Boston, Mass.—One is *perplexed* in understanding rather than in feeling; intricacies or unforeseen difficulties *perplex*. The future *perplexes*. That which *perplexes* depends on both the individual and extraneous circumstances. Any condition or thing that interferes with the making up of one's mind as to the pursuit of a course *perplexes*.

Perplexity has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment*; it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but *the want of full and definite knowledge* that causes *perplexity*. *Perplexity* has been described as “the drawing or turning of the thoughts or faculties in different directions or toward contradictory conclusions.”

true fact.—“C. F. P.” Covington, La.—This expression is redundant. However, it is used colloquially, tho loosely, in the sense where *fact* is “something that is alleged to exist or conceivably might exist.” Literary examples of such looseness are numerous. As long ago as 1691 we have a record: “The said Commissioners are to report to this Board the *truth of the fact*.” Again, in 1793, “The *truth of the fact* is notorious.” In 1710, “The *fact* was too *true*, and the charge too well grounded to be denied.”

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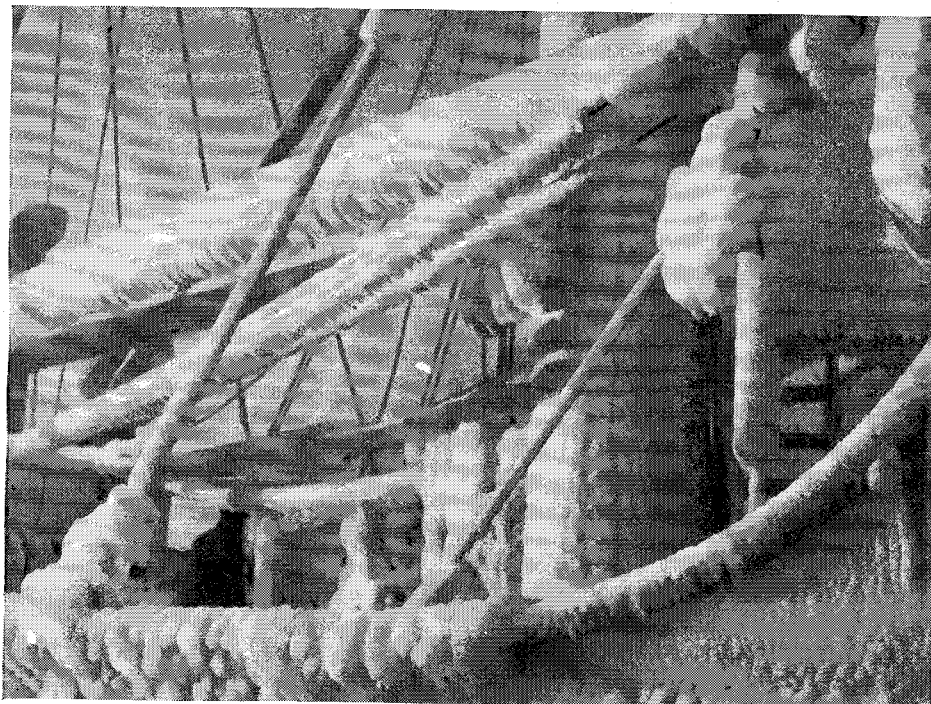
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L.D. 88

Cycle of "Old-Time Winters"?

Record-Breaking Cold Spell Brings a Prediction From the Weather Bureau That There May Be a Sequence of Them



Acme

This ship arrived in New York on one of the coldest days of the year

Last week the nation shook itself like a shaggy dog after a snow-bath, and blinked hopefully in the warm sunshine of milder weather.

For eight weeks, cold waves had followed one another in unbroken procession down the Mackenzie River Valley from the Arctic, across western Canada, and into the United States.

Snow piled up. Blizzards howled. Cars stalled in city streets too icy to clean. Isolated villages were cut off. Fuel shortages developed. Newspapers were filled with tales of tragedy and of rescues, of ships adrift and of men and boys marooned on ice-floes.

Even the imperturbable scientists of the United States Weather Bureau, usually cynical about the complaints of amateur observers, admitted that the cold spell was unprecedented. Here and there records began to crash. For eight weeks the weather averaged eight to ten degrees colder than normal in the West and Midwest; ten to twenty degrees below the average for the last five years.

Bitter Minnesota

Northern Minnesota had fifty successive days with winter temperatures below zero, and in parts of northern Iowa last week the ground was still frozen seven feet deep, Willis Ray Gregg, head of the Weather Bureau, told THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Snow accumulated deep in the East, Northeast, Midwest, and Rocky Mountain States, but only cold visited the "dust-bowl area" in the Southwest, where dust-storms rivaling last year's rose in the blizzardy,

snowless wind, adding grit to the numbing chill.

Hilding Siverson, writing from Chicago for the Washington Post, told how, at Jefferson, Iowa, a team of home-grown "huskies" were hitched to a regulation Arctic dog-sledge, and used to freight groceries to a group of storm-bound miners cut off from other means of transportation.

Helpless Mankind

"One general effect of the protracted and unprecedented winter has been to impress upon the minds of the people their comparative helplessness when nature goes on a rampage," wrote Mr. Siverson.

"After just a few days of snow blockades and below-zero temperature, human beings began to realize keenly that they are not far removed from the drastic, relentless facts of harsh nature, after all, and are very much dependent for life and comfort upon her mellow moods."

Many a small town was snowbound, and had that lesson cruelly impressed upon it. The experience of Hatfield, Mo., a village of 200 inhabitants, was typical. Without a railroad and off the main highways, Hatfield was imprisoned by snow from the middle of January until February 17.

"The consolidated school was closed for thirty days," recounted the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Coal gave out . . . and families began to use kerosene stoves, generally used for summer cooking."

"When this fuel and the supply of wood were about gone, old buildings were razed and burned in stoves. Before the sleds [of rescuers] arrived some shade-trees had

been cut down for fuel, and the supply of food at the general store was so low that it was being rationed . . .

"Even drifts of snow twenty feet deep, however, can not completely isolate a village from its surroundings . . . Something of what was going on in the world could be learned from radio . . . Trapped by snow as it was, Hatfield must have had a pretty fair idea as to whose hat was in the ring and whose was not. It must have heard the latest song-hits and listened to the most highly-paid entertainers."

Weather men last week were hesitantly guessing that the cold wave was at an end—or at least that a "breathing spell" was in sight. Warm weather turned snowfields into lakes of slush, and raised the fear of floods in the Mississippi Valley.

"With all the accumulation of snow locked up in freezing temperatures for eight weeks or more," warned the Washington Post, "there will be a great release of water if warm weather comes on rapidly. The nation—at least that part of it which is definitely interested in Mississippi Valley affairs—will do well to be prepared for an emergency when the thaw comes."

Tentative Forecast

Down in Washington, the Weather Bureau's reticent climatologist, Joseph Burton Kincer, made a tentative forecast for future winters that will make many a householder look to his weather-proofing.

Mr. Kincer sees cold winters ahead—the good old-fashioned cold winters grandfather tells about.

For several years he has been studying weather records to see whether the climate runs in cycles, as many prophets proclaim. He has found that there are long-time ups and downs, tho the cycles aren't as pat and regular as a forecaster could wish.

"Since these up-and-down trends usually cover many years," he wrote last week in the New York Times, "the temperature of a single winter and the rainfall of one summer do not afford the working basis for predicting with a confident degree of certainty."

New Trend Seen

"However, an exhaustive study of past records gives climatologists reasons to believe that the warm and dry trends have reached their natural limits, so that we may reasonably expect a reversal of conditions, with a general run of colder and wetter weather in prospect for a good many years to come."

If this prediction proves true, comments Science Service, the Weather Bureau will have to get some new and more pessimistic thermometers:

"The cheerful souls in the Bureau's instrument department have hitherto graded their standard winter-time thermometers only to 60 degrees below zero, and these have already been taxed nearly to capacity . . .

"They have some special low-temperature alcohol thermometers, used by Antarctic expeditions, that read as low as 90 degrees below zero. They do not state whether they intend having a batch of these made up to send out over the country generally."

Sunlight and Sinus

Deep Tan Provides Immunity for Many Against Cruel Ailment

A cruel, nagging ailment is sinusitis, and it seems to be on the increase.

It is no respecter of persons or seasons, but from the first blustery days of autumn, when head-colds begin their annual assault, sinus-disease rises. Sometimes only a "small" cold will bring it on, but the agony of sinusitis may last long after the cold has passed away.

"The increasingly familiar term, sinus-disease, or sinusitis, denotes inflammation of the mucous membrane linings of a series of cavities, both large and small, in the bones of the skull," explains *The Woman's Home Companion* for March, in an article by the late Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, an authority on the sinuses and their diseases.

Eight Cavities

"There are eight of [these cavities], and they all communicate through small openings with the interior of the nose," wrote Doctor Phillips.

"The largest sinuses—the antrums—occupy the hollow spaces of the cheek-bones; the next in size, the frontal sinuses, are above and between the eyes. On either side of the nasal chambers, on the way backward toward your throat, are the ethmoid sinuses, while still farther back, near the base of the brain, are those known as the sphenoid sinuses. . . .

"These sinus cavities have much to do with the character or resonance of your voice, just as the sounding-board of a musical instrument modulates and influences the quality of its tone. They also lighten the weight of your skull, and create resilience. . . .

"Why, then, if the sinuses are so useful and necessary, can they cause so much misery? Normally they do not; only when they are attacked by disease do they become troublesome."

Colds, Doctor Phillips found, are the most frequent cause of sinusitis; and anything that predisposes to colds may also bring on sinus-disease. The best way to avoid them is by building up the resistance of the body.

Building Resistance

"In general, to build body resistance," suggested Doctor Phillips, "we should eat plenty of a variety of simple foods. . . . You should take . . . exercise daily in the open air or in well-ventilated gymnasiums, and don't forget your morning setting-up exercises. And walk! Make it a rule never to ride when you can spare time to walk.

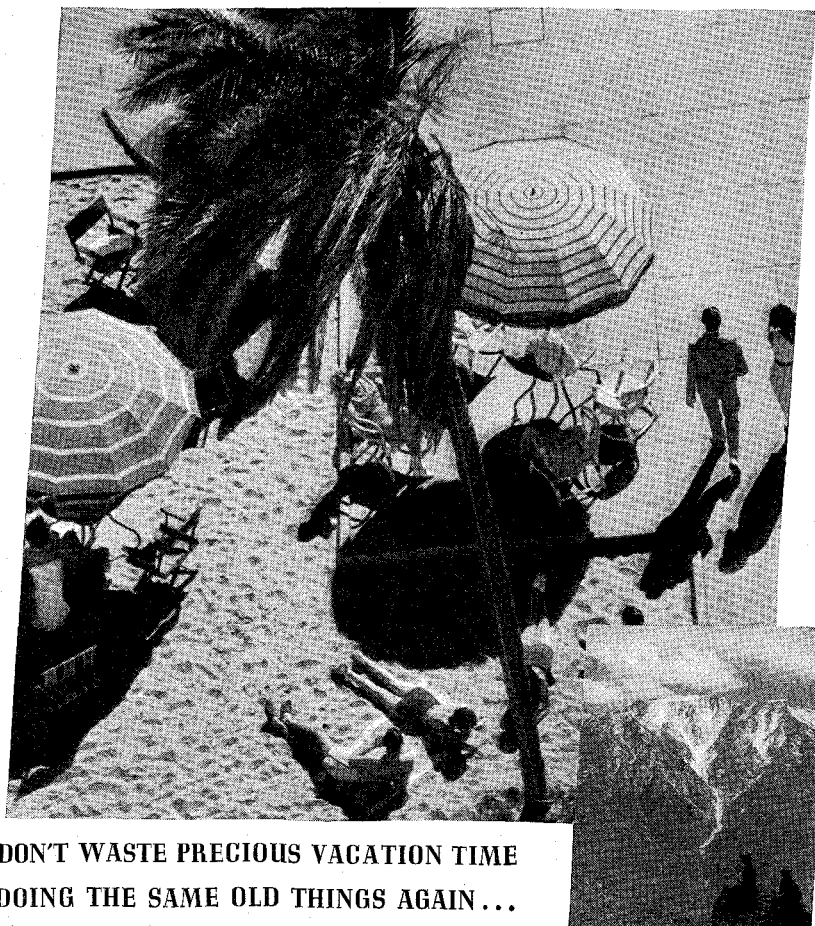
"All people, but particularly those who work, need eight hours' rest in bed. I find that many workers foolishly and unnecessarily sit up too late at night and miss one of the best opportunities for building and maintaining body resistance to disease."

But greatest of all the sinusitis-preventers are fresh air and sunshine, especially the latter.

"In acquiring a deep tan," wrote Doctor Phillips, "many people have unconsciously acquired an immunity to sinusitis."

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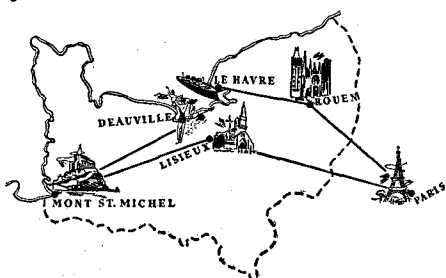
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Hypnotism Now Commonplace

No Longer Sinister, "Just Sleep-Walking, Artificially Induced"; Useful to Trained Psychologist, Dangerous Toy for a Tyro

The word "hypnotism" is so closely bound up with the *Svengali* tradition that most people think of hypnotists as men with black beards, sinister manners, and flashing dark eyes.

There is nothing to this notion, declares Prof. George Hoben Estabrooks, of Colgate University, in the *March Scientific American*.

Hypnotism to-day is a tool of the psychologists, and they have made it so commonplace that phonograph-records are used to help produce the hypnotic sleep. Hypnotism is no mysterious force; it is a kind of sleep-walking, artificially induced.

"The great use of hypnotism lies in the field of research," Professor Estabrooks explains, "for with its aid we can reproduce most symptoms of insanity and study them in the laboratory. . . .

Sense-Impressions

"For example, we can always get 'hallucinations' in any good hypnotic subject. These we define as false sense-impressions, and they can be obtained in any of the senses.

"I tell the subject that there is a pink elephant standing in the corner of the room. He sees and describes it. Similarly he can be made to hear the Metropolitan Opera, taste the most glorious wine, or smell a skunk next door. . . .

"We can produce anesthesia in a good subject. Tell him there is no feeling in his hand and you . . . can prick it with a pin, burn it, even amputate a finger without pain."

From such experiments the psychologist is able to get a clear insight into the workings of the subconscious mind. He can study the causes of various nervous disorders, which are usually only exaggerations of normal mental behavior.

A hypnotized person, for example, has a remarkable memory for events which he has long forgotten.

"It is a very strange thing," says Professor Estabrooks, "that an individual in the hypnotic trance can recall the events of his early years which have long since slipped from his conscious memory. . . . This is . . . of great importance to psychology, since many cases of mental trouble are based on experiences of child-

hood. . . . Linked with the technique of psychoanalysis, it sometimes yields excellent results in curing some mental ailments."

Born of Suggestion

Bringing about this hypnotic state is not difficult. The subject reclines on a couch, and the operator suggests in quiet tones, over and over, that he is going to sleep. After five or ten minutes of this "talking sleep," one out of every five or six adults will literally go to sleep, and keep on talking while asleep. This is hypnotism.

But it is no plaything for the amateur, warns Professor Estabrooks. "Hypnotism in the hands of an expert can do no harm," he says. "Used by an amateur it may do a great deal."

On the other hand, there isn't much danger from criminal or immoral suggestions under hypnotism.

"The stories about persons robbing banks against their will while hypnotized, or of committing unwitting murder, are mostly poppycock.

Moral Code Holds

"Authorities in general agree," remarks Professor Estabrooks, "that the subject will do nothing against his moral code. . . . Give him a really immoral suggestion, and provided he is a moral individual, one of two things happens. He gives you a point-blank refusal or he wakes up.

"It is a nerve-racking process to have a patient refuse to wake up, or develop hys-



Brown Brothers

Hypnotism on the stage (1915): Trilby (Phyllis Neilson-Terry) is overpowered by the stare of Svengali (Wilton Lackaye), while Gecko (Taylor Holmes) looks on helpless

terical symptoms after awakening, or insist on going to sleep again whenever you glance in his or her direction. . . . These problems and others are easily met by the trained operator, but may get the amateur into serious difficulty."

Self-Opening Doors

Horace H. Raymond, a stocky, jovial young engineer of New Britain, Connecticut, had an idea back in 1930 that people were tired of pushing doors; that the machine age ought to do something about it.

He succeeded in interesting a manufacturer. Five years of missionary work were needed, however, to "sell" the idea to the public. Now automatic doors are doing duty in hospitals, railway-stations, restaurants, department stores, bars, and eating places from coast to coast, and in Canada, Uruguay, Argentina, Sweden, France, Mexico, and Japan.

Now that doors that open themselves are a success, the inventor can afford to laugh at some of his early difficulties. In the current issue of *Electronics* he reveals some of the troubles that beset him.

In Mr. Raymond's door the user walks between two posts, breaking a beam of light, which "passes from one post to the other like a ghost thread." An apparatus sensitive to light then trips a valve and compressed air swings the door open and holds it there until the person has passed through.

First Exhibition

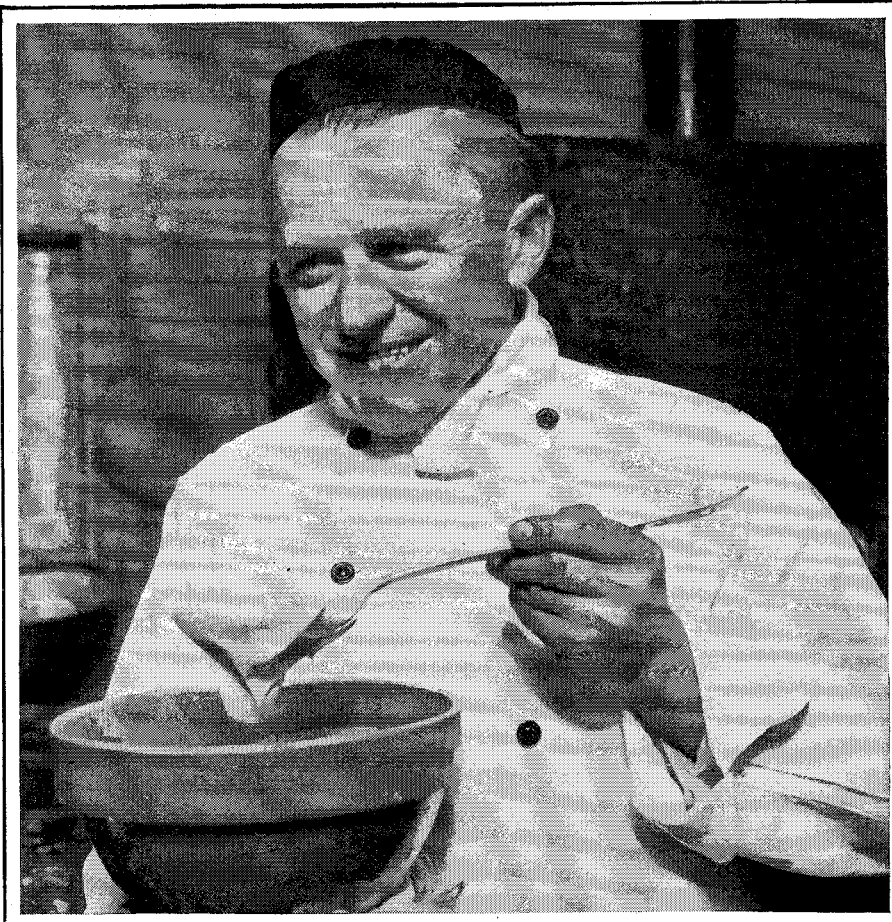
The first public exhibition of this "magic door" was at Grand Central Palace, New York, in 1930. "The humanitarian thought behind it," explains Mr. Raymond, "was the emancipation of leg-swinging, tray-balancing waiters. . . ."

"The first order came from the owner of a restaurant who did not attend the show. This may have been fortunate, because the exhibition door had several vices—the clutch smoked, the gears chewed, and the electric eye was partial to the larger type of hips, owing to their superior light-obstructing qualities."

The day the restaurant door was first used "the installation worked just three hours. The engineer spent the remaining nine hours perched on a shelf over the steam-table in the kitchen, neatly tripping the faulty mechanism by hand each time a waitress approached, while the mystified public, having scanned the floor for hidden push-buttons, had to turn to the evening paper for the true explanation."

The newspaper, as a matter of fact, got the self-opening door slightly mixed up with the mechanism that opened the Century of Progress Exposition. Mr. Raymond declares this is an exact copy of its report:

"Wilcox's Pier Restaurant at Savin Rock, West Haven, is the place to get shore dinners. And while you are there he will show you a door that is operated by a ray of light from the great star Arcturus—it is a clever adoption of what is known as the electric eye. Guests at Wilcox's restaurant are at liberty to try one of these doors and see for themselves one of the greatest mysteries of the electric age."



Paul Reiss

He went 3,000 miles for a recipe. Why his cap is black.

IN THE WORLD of catering, white caps are common, black caps are rare, for a black cap means chef *par excellence*.

No one questions Paul Reiss' right to wear one. He won the right in the finest hotels of England, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Australia and many another country, now supervises the menus for all of Southern Pacific's dining cars.

In his prodigious memory are the recipes for many a praiseworthy dish, including the one he went 3,000 miles to get. It happened many years ago when Reiss and a friend were employed on rival vessels of a large steamship line. His friend had the recipe for a marvelous chicken dish, would not divulge it. Reiss guessed that the recipe came from Ceylon, sailed clear to Colombo to get it. Its name: *Curried Chicken With Rice, Colombo*.

LITERARY DIGEST readers desiring this recipe will find it on page 10 of Southern Pacific's booklet of dining car recipes. Send 6¢ postage, address O. P. Bartlett, Dept. LD-31, 310 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

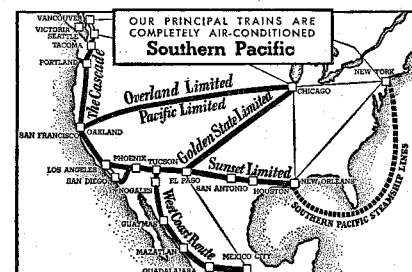
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Gone are the days when meals on the train were expensive. Three years ago Southern Pacific introduced "Meals Select" in all its dining cars, offered passengers a wide choice of complete breakfasts, luncheons and dinners for very reasonable prices.

Twin favorites with dining car-guests are Southern Pacific's famed Salad Bowl and Casserole. The former is a simple salad of lettuce, tomatoes and other vegetables served in a large bowl; the latter a delicious stew of choice lamb, potatoes and vegetables served piping hot in a rough pottery casserole. Courteous waiters place these before you, really mean it when they say, "Help yourself, as many times as you wish."

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Southern Pacific

An Outspoken General "Blued"

Hagood Relieved From His Command After Criticizing Army Chiefs; Controversy Stirred in Congress; Craig Takes Responsibility

Blued—Sent to the rear for reclassification.
—A.E.F. slang.

"40. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U.S.A., is relieved from assignment to the command of the Eighth Corps Area, and further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major General Hagood will proceed to his home and await orders. The travel is necessary in the military service.

"By order of the Secretary of War:
MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

Last week, the Army thought that its third ranking general officer, who will reach retirement age in a little more than a year, had been "blued."

"And what is the offense committed by General Hagood that he should be relieved of his command?" inquires the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.).

"Briefly, his frank criticism of other government departments and agencies. He told the House Appropriations Committee that it was harder for him to get five cents to buy a lead pencil than to get \$1,000 to teach hobbies to CCC boys.

"Under WPA I can get," he said, '\$200 to build a gravel walk to the garden-house, but I can not get \$10 to repair a "busted" steam pipe.' He characterized WPA funds as 'stage money,' because 'you can pass it around, but you can not get anything out of it in the end.' He said much more of similar import at his appearance before the Committee on December 17, last.

"His testimony, made public on February 10, attracted little attention, but now, because of the disciplinary measures taken by the War Department, it has become a topic in the halls of Congress and elsewhere."

Political Football

In House and Senate partizan elevens were making a political football of the Hagood case when General Craig, with athletic forthrightness, tried to check verbal scrimmages by taking full responsibility for the action against the Texas commander.

Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Rhode Island Republican, retorted that General Craig's report was an "attempt to whitewash the whole disgraceful affair," but Representative John J. McSwain, Democrat, of South Carolina (General Hagood's home-State) was confident that "something can be worked out if passions cool and things are kept quiet for a few days." There were factional hints of direct appeal to President Roosevelt to modify the order.

A Senatorial Military Sub-Committee of three was to decide if the case merits investigation.

Enlisted men were happy when General Hagood took command along the Mexican Border last October: Tho it was autumn, it was hot—his first order permitted soldiers to shed uniform coats. Enlisted men found



Wide World

Awaiting orders at home: Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, relieved of Army command

him sympathetic, and ready to hear their troubles.

General Hagood, smart in uniform or mufti, wears olive-drab only when military punctilio demands it. He looks younger than his sixty-two years, tho his hair is graying. He is of medium height, rotund build, and has a ruddy face.

The General, socially retiring, declined to take a lead in parties at the Texas post, as is customary. He seldom entertained, preferring to hunt ducks or foxes.

Author, inventor, and outspoken critic, this artilleryman has not always been popular at Washington. He has written magazine articles insisting that the value of our national defense system could be quadrupled for the money spent.

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chief of Staff of the A.E.F., and, later, Commanding General, Services of Supply, in "The American Army in France," just published* this week, tells how a board of officers headed by the then Colonel Hagood of the coast artillery cut the "inevitable red tape . . . promoted by Congressional supervision of military administrative detail" in two weeks of February, 1918.

"This reorganization of General Headquarters and of the Services of Supply, interpreted and construed from time to time, carried us through to the end, practically without change," writes the General who commanded the Marines at Belleau Wood.

"It probably makes cold reading for the average person, not a veteran of our World War effort, but the work done by the Hagood Board, and submitted by me to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, which

*The American Army in France, 1917-1919. By James G. Harbord, Major General, U. S. Army, Retired List. 632 pp. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company; \$5.)

was unhesitatingly given, was one of the most constructive pieces of work done by any group in the World War."

As a brigadier, General Hagood was Chief of Staff of the SOS from its organization until the week of the Armistice. He received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Since the War, the General Staff set-up has developed along lines laid down by the Hagood Board.

"It is quite possible that the real motive for punishing General Hagood is to be found in Army politics, rather than in national politics," remarks the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind.).

"In 1933, General Hagood enraged the General Staff and the War Department by declaring our whole national defense set-up to be wasteful and inefficient. . . .

"At that time General Hagood said:

"If we be honest with ourselves, and organize solely for the purpose of home defense; if we give up the dream of large American armies operating in foreign lands; if we shake off the fear of large foreign armies operating in the United States; if we get down to the cold facts—common sense—based upon American experience, there is no reason why we should not have a plan of national defense based upon the Roosevelt plan, better than the present plan, and less of a drain upon the taxpayers."

"Every word of that, of course, is anathema to the stereotyped army attitude of imperialism hidden behind a cloak of 'defense' talk. It is not unreasonable to conjecture that the Army High Command has been waiting for a chance to 'get' General Hagood ever since he made that speech."

Service View

To the current *Army and Navy Journal*, "A quotation from President Theodore Roosevelt is pertinent in this connection:

"On the one hand we have the right to expect a peculiar measure of self-sacrificing devotion from the Army and the Navy: On the other hand, we have the right to expect from the representatives of the people a peculiar care for their interests."

"We commend this historic judgment to those Senators and Representatives who are seeking to make political capital of the opinions expressed by General Hagood, which were outside the province of an officer of the Army. . . .

"The right of an officer to testify freely on matters which are distinctly service can not be questioned, and is not now in question. The single justification for General Hagood's remarks is that they have called the attention of the country to the, in many cases, squalid quarters in which officers and men, and their families, are forced to live by the 'greatest and wealthiest nation on earth.'"

"Let us hope that Congress will immediately take steps to remedy this deplorable condition, but let us also remember that the initiation of and responsibility for General Hagood's relief came not from the President, but from the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War, as it properly should have done."

Neutrality and Navies

Professor Reconciles Preparedness and Plans for Peace

"Revision of neutrality needs much more study, but it will be a national misfortune if that study is not made before the outbreak of the next war."

Thus, Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, in "Today and Tomorrow," fourth volume of an analysis of neutrality problems just published by the Columbia University Press,* lends his support, at least by implication, to the Congressional compromise extending existing neutrality legislation to May 1, 1937 (*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, February 29).

Professor Jessup holds no brief for America's traditional "freedom of the seas" policy; he sees dynamite—war-breeding dynamite—in trade with belligerents. He prefers a "come and get it" arrangement:

"No credit, risk, or any other neutral right, title, or interest should accompany the vessel on to the high seas.

"It is a frank yielding to the better position of the dominant sea Power, but it does not much change the present situation. It may inspire the building of navies; States to-day are building just as much as they can afford, and those States with large navies already available are apparently as well able to keep on building, and, thus, to retain their proportionate supremacy. It is the old foolish race, which does not alter relative naval power, but which increases absolute bankruptcy."

Critical Days

As these volumes were being published, the London Naval Conference was reaching a critical stage and despairing of effective treaty limitation of sea power.

"T.R.B.," *The New Republic's* Washington Correspondent, finds:

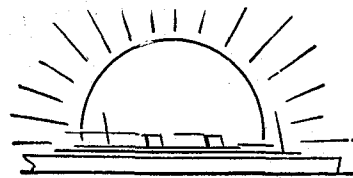
"No capital ships have been constructed since 1923, but I learn that the Navy Department now hopes to have a new battleship construction program authorized as soon as the London Conference is ended. Dispatches from Japan prophesy that the Japanese will reply. The often-predicted American-Japanese naval race seems almost upon us."

Professor Jessup reconciles military preparedness with programs for permanent peace by pointing out:

"There is no inconsistency in developing plans for the total elimination of war at the same time as plans are being made to confine and shorten the struggle once it breaks out. One may urge a neighbor to construct his house of fireproof materials, but, at the same time, keep a fire-extinguisher handy to prevent one's own house from catching fire in case his burns."

*Neutrality—Its History, Economics and Law. Vol. I: The Origins, by Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law, Columbia University, and Francis Deák, Assistant Professor of Law, Columbia; \$3.75. Vol. II: The Napoleonic Period, by W. Alison Phillips, Lecky Professor of Modern History, University of Dublin, and Arthur H. Reede, instructor in economics, Pennsylvania State College; \$3.75. Vol. III: The World War Period, by Edgar Turlington; \$3.75. Vol. IV: Today and Tomorrow, by Philip C. Jessup; \$2.75. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

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Education

Verbal Fireworks Over Schools

Educators Hear Attacks on "Relief" Classes and "Teachers' Oaths," and Pleas for "Utmost Freedom of Scholarship"

Verbal pyrotechnics flashed in St. Louis last week when the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association held its largest Convention since 1929.

With A. J. Stoddard, Providence, Rhode Island, Superintendent of Schools, and President of the Department presiding, the Convention, some 10,000 strong, heard attacks on "Relief Education" and "Teachers' Oaths," a plea "for the utmost freedom of scholarship and investigation in our schools," and the suggestion that teachers be organized into a guild.

Before the first day's meeting, the John Dewey Society, an organization recently formed to study the school in relation to society and social problems, held an inaugural meeting. Tho not connected with the Department of Superintendence, the meeting was well-timed. Head-lines leaped into print as Prof. George S. Counts of Teachers College, Columbia, launched into a fiery attack on forces "combined in an effort" to destroy both "American ideals" and "freedom in schools."

Targets of Attack

Specifically he named William Randolph Hearst, Alfred E. Smith, Father Coughlin, Frank Belgrano, the American Liberty League, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Department of Superintendence was more conservative in its discussions, but took an unprecedented action by registering disapproval of two infringements of academic rights—one in Massachusetts, the other in the District of Columbia.

The keynote speaker of the Convention was Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, who told his listeners that the function of schools now, more than ever before, was to turn out "free and undisciplined minds." This could only be done, he asserted, by maintaining an academic freedom that permits a teacher to show more than a mere "neutrality" in teaching and by combating the "waves of popular hysteria against a free, fearless scholarship."

"Hybrid" Education

Hard words were dished out against the "unfortunate hybrid" of the Relief Administration's "emergency education." Delegates to the Convention pressed for permanent Federal aid for schools in all States on the basis of a bill drafted by the Association, to be introduced in Congress. It will ask for \$300,000 annually for the States to give every child in the nation a minimum "foundation" education.

The freedom of speech issue finds a strong supporter in the St. Louis *Star-Times* (Ind.), which says: "Let our American educators line up squarely for and

against freedom of opinion, including a broad freedom to describe and discuss human activities regardless of our own likes and dislikes.

"Doubtless there will continue to be restraint upon advocacy of unpopular doctrines, but it is yet to be shown that anything more is needed than self-restraint. . . .

"The educators of America can protect their intellectual freedom by standing together in aggressive defense. Let them fight for their rights and they will find the nation fighting with them."

Says the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind.-Dem.): "The warnings of these prominent educators are indeed timely. Suppression of this sort has never yet succeeded. The fact that our institutions have survived all these years without it should alone be sufficient proof it is not needed."

Caution Asked

On the other hand the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) suggests a certain amount of caution: "It seems to us," it states, "that all depends upon the nature of the teaching in question. The pupils of this day ought to know what is going on in the world, and the right and the duty of teachers in departments devoted to such studies, to inform their charges of the political, economic, and social trends, and the character of governmental institutions that have recently appeared, should not be restricted if such information is imparted as a contribution to their stock of knowledge.

"But when they appear before their pupils as advocates of theories antagonistic to democracy and seek to indoctrinate them with such ideas, they become propagandists and betrayers of their trust."



Underwood

Prof. George S. Counts attacked forces "combined in an effort" to destroy "American ideals" and "freedom in schools"

Labor

Coal-Miners' Demands

Conferences Begin on New Anthracite Field Agreement

The supply of hard coal, mined mostly in the pits of Pennsylvania, is essential to many American industries. Between 100,000 and 140,000 anthracite miners are engaged at this job.

When, as in 1923 and 1925, they go on strike, they can tie up freight-shipping and impair production in many a plant. When they work in harmony with their employers, the nation is assured of a steady supply of this fuel.

Last week, in a small office in downtown New York, hard coal operators and miners sat down together to discuss harmony. Their agreement for the last six winters expires on March 31.

Through their spokesman, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, the miners are asking for substantial increases in wage scales, a six-hour day and a five-day week, and a complete check-off system, whereby—as in the soft coal industry—union dues are collected by the operators from pay envelopes.

"Against these demands," according to the *New York Times*, "the operators drew a picture of the industry's plight arising from a decrease in the volume of business which, they say, requires a reduction in operating costs."

Unions' Position

"Union leaders reply," continues *The Times*, "that the real problem before the industry is that of management and rationalization of the use of labor. They point out that with thousands of miners continuously unemployed and with the constant introduction of labor-saving devices, it is necessary to readjust working conditions to make room for at least a part of the unemployed and stem the progressive ratio of unemployment in the industry."

As a result of this round-table discussion, two things may happen:

1. Miners and operators may reach an agreement as in 1930. It is the 1930 agreement, regarded as marking a new spirit in wage negotiations, which expires at the end of the month.

Signed after three weeks of good-tempered conference, it provided for security from wage reductions, improved working conditions, and a modified form of check-off. Its most important feature, however, was a clause setting up a committee of six operators and six unionists to arbitrate disputes and prevent strikes.

2. If no agreement is reached, the hard coal miners may go on strike, affecting 500,000 dependents.

Such a strike occurred in 1923. On September 8, a week after 155,000 miners had walked out of the pits, the strike was settled.

In the summer of 1925 conflict again arose; and by September 1 again flared into a strike.

The strike lasted 164 days, produced a



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shortage of 30,000,000 tons of coal, and in wage loss alone cost \$1,150,000. Eight hundred and twenty-eight mines were shut down, and a population of 600,000 dependent on coal mining affected.

On February 12, 1926, peace terms were signed. The miners failed to achieve their demands: the check-off and a 10 per cent. increase in wages; but minor demands were granted.

Regarding the present conference with an apprehensive eye, the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger declares:

"The agreement signed in 1930 was the first in thirty years effected without any suspension at all. It will be salutary if the new one can be negotiated under the same conditions. An anthracite war would not only cause great dislocation of business. It would cause immense further damage to the industry itself."

Embattled Governor

When labor quarrels resulted in rioting at the Strutwear Knitting Company in Minneapolis last summer, officials of the concern promptly closed their plant.

For two months the doors remained shut. On December 26, however, a small group of workers attempted to get back to their jobs. When they were stopped by pickets, sticks and stones began to fly. Immediately Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota's Farmer-Labor Governor, dispatched State troops to the plant to restore order and to prevent the destruction of property.

Thirty days later the troops were recalled, but in the meantime officials of the Strutwear Company had filed suit against the Governor. They demanded that he be forbidden to employ troops to prevent workers from reopening the plant. The injunction was granted, the decision of the Federal District Court declaring that it was "absurd" that the method for preserving order was the closing of the plant.

Olson observed sarcastically that the decision was "impressive in its ringing and lofty enunciation of the constitutional sacredness of property rights." Last week another chapter was added to the case when Strutwear officials asked \$101,000 damages from the Governor, Mayor Thomas E. Latimer, of Minneapolis, and Adj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh. Officials also asked a series of injunctions restraining State and city officials from interfering with operations at the plant.

"The law as laid down... certainly squares with common sense," the Minneapolis Journal remarked. "The decision comes as a clear call to public duty. It outlaws in the future the practice of calling out troops to do picket duty and to prevent people from working. It is well that this principle has been laid down."

The Daily Worker (Communist) called the District Court's decision "an open declaration of war against the working class."

"If the decision... is an example of what organized labor must fight against," it said, "then the action of Governor Olson is an example of what organized labor should support—and of what a Farmer-Labor office-holder should do."

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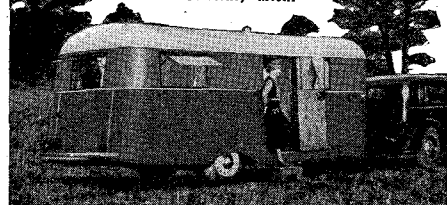


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Press and Periodicals

Name-Calling at Height of Fury

Mencken Spatters Blistering Rhetoric on Roosevelt and Brain Trust; Other Literary Lights Denounce Former Editor's Polemic

Political name-calling assumed a new fury last week as prominent literary men spattered one another with red-hot ink.

The attack began when the March issue of *The American Mercury* appeared with a blistering denunciation of President Roosevelt and all his works by H. L. Mencken, the magazine's former editor.

Virtually nothing about the President, his advisers, or the New Deal pleased Mr. Mencken.

He began by calling "the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, LL.D. . . . typical of the species" of "quacks . . . always friendly and ingratiating fellows, and not infrequently . . . very amusing."

Then he proceeded to "the basic metaphysic of the New Deal," which, in Mr. Mencken's opinion, is this:

"It began with a din of alarming blather about the collapse of capitalism, the ruin of the Republic, and the imminence of revolution, and it is ending with claims that the failure of these catastrophes to come off has been due to the medicaments of Doctor Roosevelt and his Brain Trust. In neither half of this imposture is there any truth whatsoever."

NRA Ridiculed

Of the NRA, he had this to say:

"To its execution there was brought a degree of demagogic talent seldom available to a Christian Government on this earth. Part of that talent was Doctor Roosevelt's own. But a great deal more of it was supplied by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, J. D.—in private life only Barney Baruch's stooge, but in his public capacity a rabble-rouser of magnificent and indeed almost incomparable gifts.

"The problem before the General was to

hustle, bump, and kick the great mass of the plain people up from the Slough of Despond to the topmost roof-gardens of the New Jerusalem, and to that patriotic business he brought a technic so stupendous that the historian can only contemplate it in a boozy sort of silence, like that of Cortez upon his peak in Darien."

Other Pot-Shots

Mr. Mencken then took a series of pot-shots at all the Presidential advisers:

"What did these wizards turn out to be, once they had got into the ring? They turned out to be the sorriest mob of mountebanks ever gathered together at one time, even in Washington.

"The best of them were seen to be only professional uplifters and do-gooders, trained in no craft more respectable than that of cadging and spending other people's money. And from this maximum they ranged quickly downward to a miscellaneous rabble of vapid young pedagogs, out-of-work Y.M.C.A. secretaries, third-rate journalists, briefless lawyers, and soaring chicken-farmers."

As for President Roosevelt, the Republicans "can beat him with a Chinaman."

There was no dearth of answers to this attack.

Sinclair Lewis, just emerged from a clash with Will Hays's office over the filming of his book "It Can't Happen Here," paused on the deck of a ship sailing for Bermuda and asked, "What has happened to Mencken?"

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, veteran of many a name-calling duel, termed Mr. Mencken a "professional gadfly."

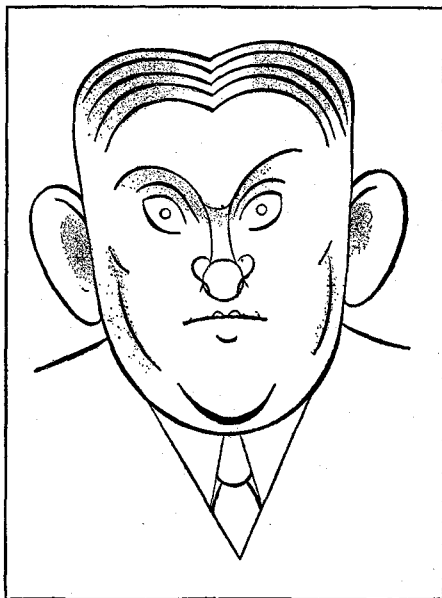
Heywood Broun, burly columnist for Scripps-Howard papers, dubbed Mr. Mencken "Coolidge with one cocktail," and suggested him as the ideal Republican candidate. For the campaign Mr. Broun offered "gratis the slogan: 'Let 'em eat pumpnickel.'"

Vying with Mr. Mencken in heat of language, "C. E." in the *New York Post*, called the former editor a "literary thug," using "gang tactics" to "polish off" the President.

"The article," in "C. E.'s" eyes, "is the most brutal, the most distorted and the most revolting piece of misinformation ever written about any President in the history of the nation.

"For ten cents, or maybe thirty cents a word, Mencken, who uses a typewriter instead of a machine-gun, accepted the job of putting the President on the spot.

"I . . . say to Mencken that he has finally achieved the most contemptible act in his smelly and abusive literary career, that he is a disgrace to journalism, and that he is entitled only to the scorn of those of us who love our American institutions."



From "On Parade," by Vera Herrmann
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H. L. Mencken: "—the sorriest mob of mountebanks ever gathered together"

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Persons and Personalities

Brains Behind the Townsend Plan

Robert Earl Clements, Realty Dealer, Propulsive Pension Strategist; Soft-Spoken, He Has a Jaw Which Can Set Like Cold Steel

Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., is commonly known as the Townsend Plan, after Francis Everett Townsend. Another propulsive force behind it is Robert Earl Clements, a real-estate dealer of Long Beach, California.

Poverty was Clements's playmate in his adolescence. When the depression came poverty threatened to haunt his middle age, and it made him angry.

Out of an early business wreckage his picturesque father laboriously had built up a comfortable realty business in California. The son took it over and expanded it. At the height of its sleek prosperity the depression bowled the business over and shattered it. Robert Earl Clements thought it was worth thinking about. It set him to pondering the nation's tax system.

Student of Taxes

He surmised that taxes had fallen far behind the needs of the times. A rational tax plan, he was convinced, would restore the economic health of the country. He didn't know what the plan was, or could be, but he was energetic enough to talk to others about it.

Friendships, in Long Beach, are natural outgrowths of neighborliness. A friend of ten years' standing was Doctor Townsend. To the white-haired doctor, Clements confided his gropings for tax truths. The lean, ascetic doctor, now a symbol of hope to thousands of old people in this country, listened with avid interest. His eager eyes snapped. He, too, began to think.

Some days later, he hustled into Clements's office, announcing a cure for the depression.

"Clements scoffed when Townsend first approached him with his idea," says Herbert Harris in *Current History*. "It was fantastic. . . . It was wholly unsound. Gradually, however, his interest was sufficiently aroused to warrant an investigation of his own.

"He spent six weeks devouring economics and statistics at the Public Library. Gorged with new knowledge, he emerged to assure Townsend that his plan was sane, sensible, scientific—and workable. He became cofounder and executive brain behind the OARP. . . ."

The brain has been of enormous help. It never rests. It guided the plan

safely through its early perils. Clements, for example, was the man who decided it was only common sense to call it a "pensions" plan rather than a "cure-all."

Fourteen, eighteen hours a day, his gentle, deep-set blue eyes rove through speeches and articles about the plan. His calm, soft speech tells questioners that only thus can he arm himself against attacks. He must know what sort of bullets the enemy is using.

Once he golfed. Not any more. He travels too much in the interests of OARP. Now and again he visits a gymnasium and subjects himself to fiercely concentrated exercise. Then he starts out again.

There is nothing dynamic about Clements. He is friendly, unassuming, often sentimental. But his prominent jaw, at the end of a thin, long-boned face, can set as firm as cold steel when the attacks come too fast.

He was born in Amarillo, Texas, in 1894, and doesn't look his years. Until he was twenty he studied. His father, a Californian who had gone West to operate the ox-cart freight from the heart of Texas to the rail-head at Natchez, Mississippi, insisted on study.

The ox-cart freight became outmoded; the father took to cattle raising and built up a sizable fortune. It melted away and the Clements family went to Roswell, New Mexico. Bad times dogged them, and they moved on. El Paso, Fort Worth, and Long Beach felt their imprint.



© International

"Friendly, unassuming, often sentimental": Robert Earl Clements, cofounder of the Townsend Plan

Sitting Beside Borah

Gannett, Eastern Publisher, Second in Driver's Seat

A newspaper man virtually all his life, Frank Ernest Gannett of Rochester, New York, allowed national politics to woo him to new fields last week.

Gracefully he accepted the invitation of the Borah-for-President forces to serve as their second choice for the Republican nomination for President at the Ohio primaries on May 12.

Heretofore he has never sought the political limelight.

It can not be said that he sought it the other day.

"Great Sacrifice"

"It would mean," he announced, "a great sacrifice for me to accept public office, and I prefer to devote myself to my newspapers, and, thus, influence public opinion by a fair presentation of the truth on all questions."

"However, such a grave crisis confronts the nation that all who believe in our precious institutions, who wish to preserve the Constitution and the integrity of the Supreme Court, must be ready and willing to make many sacrifices. . . ."

Frank Gannett is sixty. He was born on a farm in Bristol, New York, of poor parents.

At times he knew actual poverty. To eke out the family budget, when a small boy, he peddled newspapers.

Saw Liquor Evils

Eager for education, he worked his way through High School, and through Cornell University, by doing news-writing. For a while he was a bartender's assistant in a saloon, where he saw so much of the evil effects of liquor on men that ever since he has been a dry—sometimes almost a fanatical dry.

Following his graduation from Cornell he accompanied the first U. S. Commission to the Philippines, acting as Secretary to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of the Commission, and at that time head of Cornell.

Starts Press Career

Two years later he went to work for the Ithaca (N. Y.) *Daily News*, became City Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager.

To-day he is publisher of a string of nineteen newspapers.

Genial, kindly-looking, he is much interested in his home, his wife, and small daughter and son. Spectacled, his face is round, the features finely chiseled beneath a crop of gray hair which he wears brushed back straight from a high forehead.

Noted for Courage

Fairly tall, somewhat inclined to stoutness, conservative and neat in his attire, he is a golfer, a tennis-player, and a yachtsman.

He likes to travel by air. He has plenty of courage. It is related that, in 1931,

when Mrs. Karl Bickel, wife of the then head of the United Press, was in danger of drowning, he dived off a yacht to effect her rescue.

He classes himself as an Independent, but, in 1932, he was a Hoover dry. Still an antiwet, he grants to his individual editors the right to accept liquor and beer advertisements in their newspapers; but he is gratified that none so far has done so.

Leaders Compared

Under the title "Practically Perfect," the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) comments on Mr. Gannett's qualifications as running-mate to Senator Borah:

"Senator Borah comes from the west. Gannett is a New Yorker. Borah is a lawyer. Gannett is a newspaper publisher. . . . Borah likes to make speeches. So does Gannett."

"Borah is poor, or relatively so. Gannett is rich."

"Nor is that all. Borah is a dry . . . Gannett supported prohibition to the bitter end, and, so far as the record shows, is still dry."

"Perfection" Seen

"If this combination isn't as near perfect as it is humanly possible to conceive, then we don't know perfection when we see it. . . ."

The New York *World-Telegram* (Ind.), a Scripps-Howard Newspaper, tosses a bouquet into Mr. Gannett's lap with: "[His] entrance into the Ohio Presidential primary as the running-mate of Senator Borah should prove a boon to the Idahoan's candidacy. . . ."

"Mr. Gannett is a solid citizen of recognized qualifications, and his taking a place beside Mr. Borah in the driver's seat should force Representative Ham Fish to repair to the rumble. . . ."

Mild Liberalism

Because "Gannett has always appeared to be a mild liberal, with leanings in the direction of the powers in control of party machinery," the Troy (N. Y.) *Times Record* (Ind.) feels that:

"It is surprising therefore to find him clasp hands with Borah."

But the Baltimore *Sun* regards Mr. Gannett's step as a "Unique Sacrifice" in its comment on the Ohio news.

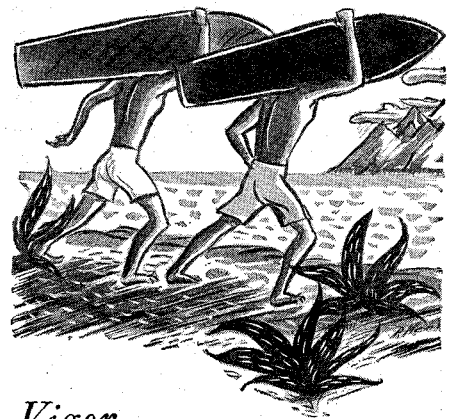
"To enter a primary election as a candidate for the Vice Presidency is so unusual an expression of personal ambition that when a successful man does it, we must put it down as a genuine sacrifice in friendship's name."

Act of "Immolation"

"For Mr. Borah the sacrifice involved is less apparent. He gratifies Mr. Gannett's desire to immolate himself on the altar of Progressive Republicanism, managed currency, and the ghost of prohibition. In return he receives the support of the publisher of nineteen newspapers in Northern New York and New England, tough Borah territory."

Says Mr. Borah tersely, on his acquisition of a team-mate:

"I have a very high opinion of Mr. Gannett. I think it is a most admirable choice."



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U. S. Golf Association Rewards Minneapolis Girl's Brilliant Golf by Naming Her to Play in International Matches Abroad



Wide World

Patty Berg: the eighteen-year-old golfer who got an ice-cream cone for reaching final of women's national last year

The newest sensation in women's golf is an eighteen-year-old girl from Minneapolis with curly red hair and freckles that smother her face, trickle down her arms.

Patricia Jane Berg, whose name is not new to Minnesotans, has been good "copy" for sports-writers since she went to the final of the women's national last year, and was beaten only by Glenna Collett Vare, who returned to the golf wars to win her sixth national title.

Last week the fathers of the United States Golf Association patted Patty approvingly, rewarded her performance in the 1935 national, and her sensational play on the Florida circuit this winter, with an invitation to accompany the Curtis cup team to Scotland next May for the women's international matches with Great Britain.

Notable Players

Three players in succession have dominated women's golf in this country in the last twenty years—Alexa Stirling, Glenna Collett Vare, and Virginia Van Wie. There have been others like Marion Orcutt Crews, Helen Hicks, Edith Cummings, and Dorothy Campbell Hurd, but they have not been as consistent as the other three.

But Patty Berg is fast coming into her own. Golf-writers all over the country have hailed her play.

William F. Steedman wrote of her in the *Seattle Times*:

"Now the wise men of the East—and of the Middle West and the South—are telling us that a new star is rising, and is likely to rise clear to the top. The new star is a kid of eighteen named Patty Berg who has as many freckles as a plover's egg, and, so they tell us, as many golf-shots as she has freckles.

"We'll have to see how she does for the next couple of seasons before we can hail

her as another Alexa, or Glenna, or Virginia. But, in view of what she has done, and what the Eastern critics say about her, she'll do as a guess for future preeminence until a better guess comes along."

Even before she went so far in the 1935 national, O. B. Keeler had praised her in *The American Golfer*:

"Abbreviated as to elevation, a bit on the chunky side, and fascinatingly freckled, her swing is sound, her golfing manners irreproachable, and she goes into a golf-match with a cold determination that if she loses, she will have to be beaten by her own opponent, because Miss Patty is not going to beat herself."

Patty's red hair, freckles, and stinging golf blazed across the national horizon for the first time in 1935. This winter she continues to play consistent golf, having beaten Mrs. Crews at Punta Gorda, Miss Marion Miley, Western champion, in the Miami Beach final, and Mrs. Vare in the second round at Palm Beach, where Patty finally succumbed to Mrs. Crews in the final.

Like Helen Wills Moody in tennis, Patty already is a powerful drawing-card. "Her miraculous saves in the 1935 national," Bernard Swanson wrote in *The American Golfer*, "kicked up the attendance figures to fully 15,000 for the week, and, for the first time, really poured money into the women's coffers in the United States Golf Association."

The galleries following her include men who gasp at the strength and power of her shots, women who "adore" her, and her father, Herman L. Berg, Minneapolis grain-broker.

"No woman golfer, even with ten times her experience, apparently has any better knowledge of the intricacies of the game," wrote Henry McLemore, of the United Press, who also has red hair and freckles.

"In the four years since she swung her first club, Patty has amassed a vast fund of information. She carefully thinks out the result of each shot before she makes it. . . .

"If Patty fulfils the promise she has given in the past year, one may confidently expect a tremendous impetus in women's golf. For women's golf, like all other sports, depends upon the personality and perfection of leaders for its popularity. And the Titian tomboy from Minneapolis has the personality—and perfection seems not far off."

Football "Tomboy"

Mr. McLemore's "tomboy" was no casual characterization. Until she was fourteen, Patty played quarter-back on a boys' football-team, threw better forward passes than her team-mates. But her mother made her quit playing—she immediately was elected coach—because the tacklers ruined a skirt a day. The clothing bill was too high.

Several winters ago she took up speed-skating, won the midget championship of Minnesota the first time she entered, and placed third in the nationals the next winter. She has won a score of ribbons for track victories in high school.

Patty began to play golf in 1932. Her father gave her four old clubs, and sawed off the shaft of a brassie so she could use it. She cried all one night to get her father to give her a club membership. Now she has thirteen irons and five woods in her bag.

She practises at least an hour each day when she is home, and passes more time on the practise-grounds than she does on the links.

Patty—she weighs 110 and is only one inch over five feet—won the Minnesota State title last year, also the Twin Cities. In her first big tourney, the Miami-Biltmore last winter, she won a long driving-contest in a field consisting of some of the country's best woman golfers, and advanced to the quarter-finals.

Her most impressive performance to date was that in the 1935 national, for which she asked, and received, one reward from her father: an ice-cream cone.

The skirt she had on in the national she continues to wear in tournament play, altho it is too short and too narrow now. She thinks it's lucky. She also plays with a hat on, never walks under a ladder, and looks into the hole before putting.

She is extremely modest, and wears a poker-face during a match. At home she is reserved and quiet, but quick on the trigger in repartee. She retires at 8:30 during a tourney, lining up all her clubs against her bedroom wall before going to bed. Despite her red hair, she has yet to show a temper.

Power is the theme of her golf, but it isn't everything. She has brains and perseverance.

"When that kid gets to the green," Helen Hicks, former national champion, said recently, "she expects to hole every putt. When she misses one of ten feet, she is provoked. And, when she misses, she practises putting until the turf cries out for mercy. You can't go far wrong that way."

"For Pete's Sake"

Bostwick Sails for Third Try at Grand National Steeplechase

"Pete Bostwick is never to realize his ambition to ride a winner in the Grand National at Aintree. . . . The best and best-known of American amateur jockeys has retired from such strenuous participation in affairs of the turf.

"From now on he will concentrate upon training his own jumpers and managing his polo field."

Thus Hugh Bradley in the New York Post last June.

Whatever the reason for his 1935 decision, George H. Bostwick ("Pete" because his favorite schoolboy expression was "For Pete's Sake") has changed his mind. Last week he sailed for England and another try for the Grand National steeplechase which will be run over the toughest course in the world March 27.

Dislikes "Mister"

Pete Bostwick is short, wiry, and democratic. He resents being called "Mister" to distinguish him from the professional jockeys. He plays polo almost as well as he jumps. He played number one on Tommy Hitchcock's team that captured both the Open and Monty Waterbury tournaments on Long Island last summer. He's only twenty-six, but he is one of the most active horsemen in the country.

Pete will have Castle Irwell again as his mount in the Grand National. He came close to winning last year on his seven-year-old horse.

Discussing his chances, J. C. Cooley wrote in *Horse and Horsemen*: "Pete has ridden in the event twice, and twice, I regret to say, he has hit the dust, altho by no stretch of the imagination can you picture dust at Aintree. He didn't get very far in 1933 when, riding Jock Whitney's Dusty Foot, he came down at Becher's the first time around.

"In 1935, riding his own Castle Irwell, he did better, for he was up with the leaders when he came down at the Canal Turn the second time around. After the Canal Turn you turn for home, and tho home is still a long way off, at least you are headed the right way.

"So, making his gallant adventure for a third time, Pete Bostwick this time may get home, and if he gets home in front and stops to listen, he will almost be able to hear the folks over here cheering for the first gentleman rider from this country to bring his own horse home a winner."

Mr. Cooley then indulged in prophecy to the extent of picking Dorothy Paget's Golden Miller, 1934 Grand National winner, to win this month at Aintree. In the same article, however, Mr. Cooley's prophetic wand fell on the beautiful head of Discovery to win the Santa Anita Handicap, which recently was won by Top Row, Alfred Vanderbilt's fine horse finishing seventh.

Comforting to Pete, who, like most horsemen, has a handful of mild superstitions, is the fact that Castle Irwell is in the hands of Ivor Anthony, whose training stable has provided four Grand National winners.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

Sport Shots

Boo!: College authorities, notably those at Columbia University in New York, have been taking measures designed to polish the manners of the noisier spectators at basketball games. The campaign appears to be spreading to the Middle West.

Arch Ward, in his Chicago *Tribune* column, contributes the latest information on this interesting movement:

"Athletic Director L. C. Boles of Wooster College, member of the Ohio Conference, recently obtained from the student body pledges not to make audible protests on referees' decisions at basketball-games. Resourceful students, led by a senior named Roger Curfman, appeared at the next contest with large placards bearing the word 'Boo!' which they waved when it seemed the raspberry was in order."

* * *

Footsteps: George Washington's alleged "heaving" of a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River in Virginia is getting almost as much space in the current press as his remarks anent "entangling alliances" received during the League of Nations battle in the United States Senate.

On February 22, Walter Johnson, former king of speed-ball pitchers, tossed a coin 272 feet across the same stream. The event actually was broadcast. Last week Arthur Graham, rookie Red Sox outfielder, stood at a point 300 feet from the opposite bank of the Charles River in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and threw a silver dollar across cleanly—not once, but four times.

* * *

Stymie: Oscar Brand, skipper of the *Eskimo*, was leading in the ice-boat race on the Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, New Jersey, last week. He slowed his craft down to round a stake when an airedale rushed out and sank his teeth into Brand, who lost the race and most of his clothes.

* * *

Specialist: It doesn't take long to construct a track for a six-day bike race if the track constructor knows his business.

Starting at 4 A.M. one day last week, Pat Mulvey, who superintends the job for John Chapman, leading American promoter of the six-day grinds, had the saucer finished for the New York race by noon.

Mulvey used 300 carpenters, 60,000 feet of Canadian spruce strips, one and a quarter by two inches and six or seven yards long, planed smooth. Into these, according to Dan Parker of the New York *Daily Mirror*, are hammered a ton of eight-penny nails. Mulvey had figured out that his carpenters hit each nail four times a minute. . . .

"Pat has had only one distressing incident in his career as a cycling saucer sculptor," wrote Parker. "He went to England once to supervise the building of a track. Just when things were going along smoothly, a bloke blew a whistle and every one dropped his tools and started drinking tea. It was the jolly old Oolong interval, and no one had tipped off Pat as to what was coming off. . . . He spilled a saucerful all over his vest."

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Humanizing Chain Stores

New York Company Turns Over 500 to Their Managers, Continues as Distributer, Avoids Financing and Possible Special Taxes



Actme

One-third of the groceries sold in the entire nation come from the chain stores

When Abraham Lincoln clerked in Denton Offut's store on the banks of the lazy Sangamon in New Salem, Illinois, he stacked shelves and corners haphazardly with salt, sugar, tea, coffee, molasses, butter, and eggs.

He and Bill Green, the other clerk, slept on a narrow cot in the back of the store. Farmers for miles around thronged the place on Saturdays to shop and gossip.

It is a long step, notes R. L. Duffus, writing in the *New York Times*, from that merchandising age to the present. Chain grocery stores have set examples of attractive and efficient arrangement.

Some of the qualities which flourished a hundred years ago, however, will never go out of fashion, contends Mr. Duffus. "The storekeeper who is also a friend, an adviser, and a source of news will hold his own in the face of all the efficiency experts."

Humanizing Chain

To-day the James Butler Grocery Company, owner of nearly 500 green-front retail stores in metropolitan New York, is busy promoting a plan to humanize its chain. The firm announced last week that it will sell its retail stores to the present managers at cost, but continue wholesale distributing to them and other outlets.

Retail managers will pay an average of \$2,000 for fixtures and stock, and will take over existing leases. For those who have little cash, the company plans a pay-as-you-operate scheme.

Under the present system, the manager fills out at night his order for next day's deliveries. Before sunrise, a huge truck

from Butler's \$2,000,000 warehouse rumbles to his store.

Joint advertising by the distributing firm boosts products in all Butler Stores in the new plan. Company bookkeepers audit the individual owner's accounts and take his inventory for him. His only job is to present a smiling face to his customers, develop his salesmanship, and finance his store. He pays the Butler Company a service charge for the other work.

On the other side of the picture, Butler gets out of the retail business, escapes financing of store units, and is able to add many more outlets.

Some commentators saw other reasons for the new Butler plan. Altho the company denied such intent, a few newspapers said the scheme would cleverly circumvent chain store taxes.

A national evidence of the tendency to legislate against chains, which sell about one-third of the nation's food, according to W. D. Darby in his book, "The Story of the Chain Store," is the bill now pending in Congress.

Wall Street View

The *Wall Street Journal* denies that the tax question motivated Butler:

"This move is by no means a legal device to rid a chain of the political opposition which is confronting such companies; on the contrary, it is a *bona fide* move to get out of the retail end of the business. . . .

"Under this new plan the advantages of large-scale purchasing and even supervisory service would remain, while actual retail sales and profits—and incidentally, determination of credit risks in sales—would be in the hands of scattered individuals.

"Thus there is a distinct possibility that an entirely new method of merchandising is opening."

Whatever the significance of the Butler plan, it marks the latest page in a long and interesting business history. At the age of twenty, James Butler left the green hills of County Kilkenny and with \$500 came to the United States.

His first job was as a handy man on a farm in Massachusetts. He worked hard, but didn't like it.

He saved every cent he earned, and as soon as he could, left the farm and went to New York. He built his first grocery store on Second Avenue in 1882.

He married Mary A. Rorke the year before he started his first store, and there were eleven children. James, Jr., became President of the grocery firm on his father's death a few years ago. When James, Jr., hit upon the idea of a voluntary chain he looked the country over for a new general manager and found Arthur C. Jones, a Western chain store operator.

The *Los Angeles Daily News* sent a woman reporter to interview Mr. Jones, and she wrote:

"Had Arthur C. Jones directed his ambitions toward the movies instead of concentrating on business, undoubtedly he would to-day be the recipient of many perfumed notes from film fans. . . .

"In appearance, Mr. Jones has qualifications often sought by film magnates for heroes. He is well above six feet tall, broad-shouldered, has clear, frank eyes, rosy cheeks, and sparkling, even teeth. He would look like a million dollars in overalls!"

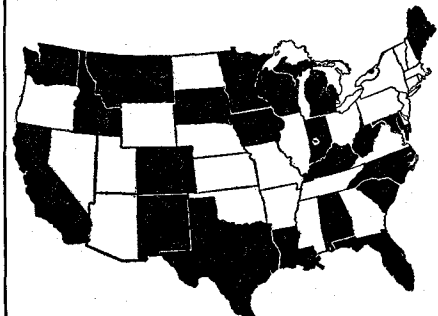
Mr. Jones, like Lincoln, started his business career in a small Illinois town. When he was twelve, his father gave him the use of a storeroom, and he found a shoemaker out of a job. They went into partnership, the boy keeping the books and the man doing the repairing.

"At the rate we were going it wouldn't have taken us more than a million years to become rich," Mr. Jones says, "for we were averaging about \$6.50 to \$7.50 a week. But my partner started drinking and wouldn't stick to his work, so we went broke."

He later worked for Armour & Company, and then took over the Piggly Wiggly stores in Southern California.

Mr. Jones now lives in a New York hotel, and devotes almost his entire time toward putting over the Butler plan. This leaves little time for golf, deep-sea fishing, and hunting, which he enjoys almost, but not quite, as much as his work.

States (in Black) Which Tax Chain Stores

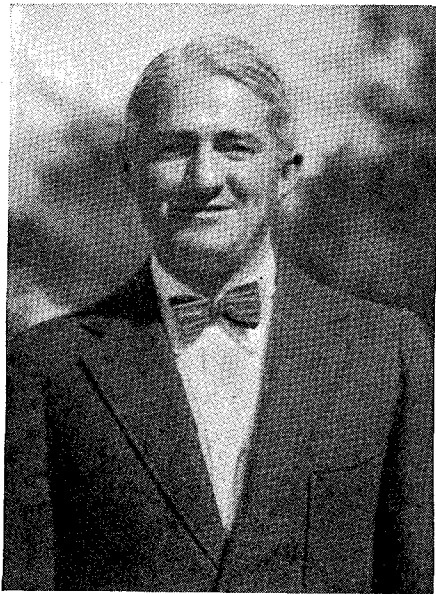


State	Form of Tax
Alabama	\$1 to \$250 per store...
California	\$1 to \$500 per store (1)
Colorado	\$2 to \$300 per store...
Florida	\$10 to \$400 per store...
	1/2 of 1% of gross volume
Idaho	\$5 to \$500 per store...
Iowa	0 to \$150 per store...
	One tenth of 1% of sales and up.....
Indiana	\$3 to \$250 per store...
Kentucky	\$2 to \$150 per store...
Louisiana	\$10 to \$550 per store...
Michigan	\$10 to \$250 per store...
Minnesota	\$5 to \$155 per store...
	1/20 of 1% to 1% of sales
Maryland	\$5 to \$150 per store...
Maine	\$1 to \$50 per store...
Montana	\$2.50 to \$30 per store...
North Carolina	\$50 to \$150 per store...
New Mexico	\$2 to \$500 per store...
South Carolina	\$5 to \$150 per store...
South Dakota	Graduated license and sales tax
Texas	\$750 per store for 50 or more
Washington	1/2 of 1% of gross wholesale value of chain store warehouses
West Virginia	\$2 to \$250 per store...
Wisconsin	\$250 per store in excess of 25

NOTE—(1) California law not in effect until approved at popular referendum vote in November.
Courtesy *The Magazine of Wall Street*.

New Hudson Motor President

A. Edward Barit, After Twenty-Seven-Years' Service Marked by Steady Rise as Expert in Improvements, Heads Company



© International

From Purchasing Agent to President: A. Edward Barit, of the Hudson Motor Car Co.

Reporters search in vain the records of the Hudson Motor Car Company for the first name of A. Edward Barit. Associates know little about his hobbies and his personal life.

Roy D. Chapin, the late President of the company, believed this about him, however: "He has a more thorough knowledge of every angle of the automobile business than any man I ever knew."

Last week directors showed their concurrence by elevating Mr. Barit to the Presidency of the firm.

The smooth-shaven new chief started with Hudson on the formation of the company in 1909. An ambitious youth of twenty, he became secretary to the purchasing agent. Twenty-seven years of service with the company leaves him with graying hair, but a ruddy complexion and a quick smile.

Proud of Car

Silent as he is about his personal affairs, he is quick to cite the part Hudson has played in the development of the motor-car during the years he has acted successively as Purchasing Agent, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President, and General Manager.

"Hudson was first to sell closed cars priced lower than open models on the same chassis (1924)," he told a representative of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

"The famous Hudson Super Six had the first compensated, inherently balanced crank-shaft, the basis for present-day crank-shaft design (1916). Hudson was first to use aluminum pistons (1918), starter-button on the instrument panel (1926), and the electric hand, a trigger gear-shift in place of the shifter-lever (1935)."

Mr. Barit pleased stockholders with one

of his first announcements. Preliminary figures, he said, indicate 1935 earnings of more than \$500,000. In 1934, the company lost \$3,239,000.

Largest of the independent motor groups, Hudson's sales fell off from 254,000 units in 1929 to 38,777 in 1933. In 1934 the total jumped 20,000, and in 1935 hit 101,080.

The Magazine of Wall Street views Hudson's future optimistically.

Better Eye-Appeal

"Competent observers rate the 1936 Hudsons and Terraplanes," it says, "both mechanically and in appearance, as having 'what it takes.' In addition to improving the general effectiveness of the eye-appeal, these models are featuring two important innovations in steering and springing and in braking. A new ventilating feature is also provided.

"If personal observation counts for anything, Hudson as a competitor this year is not to be taken lightly."

So much for what the public may expect from Hudson under its new President. The workers may cheer his statement that steady year-round employment is one of the chief needs of the motor industry.

Ruling on Stanford Funds

Stanford University can break a fifty-year precedent and invest a part of its \$24,000,000 endowment fund in common stocks.

This court decision, out of California last week, attracted nation-wide attention. Several weeks ago ex-President Herbert Hoover, himself a Trustee of the University, appeared as a witness for fellow trustees before the Superior Court in San José. He pointed to "the wide-spread bank-credit inflation and the possible menace of currency inflation" as new factors with which

the Trustees must deal, and the loss of income through lower yields on its bond investments, he said, threatened the educational facilities of the University.

Judge William F. James, in handing down the opinion, found nothing in the terms of the Stanford grant expressly prohibiting the Trustees from investing in securities other than bonds and government obligations. He approached the question of any other inhibition "with less confidence." His study of trust funds revealed the general belief that trustees must stick to bonds and government securities.

But this principle, he said, had been discarded "more than 100 years ago by a Massachusetts Court."

Judge James, prim and precise in his judicial capacity, placed trust funds in two categories:

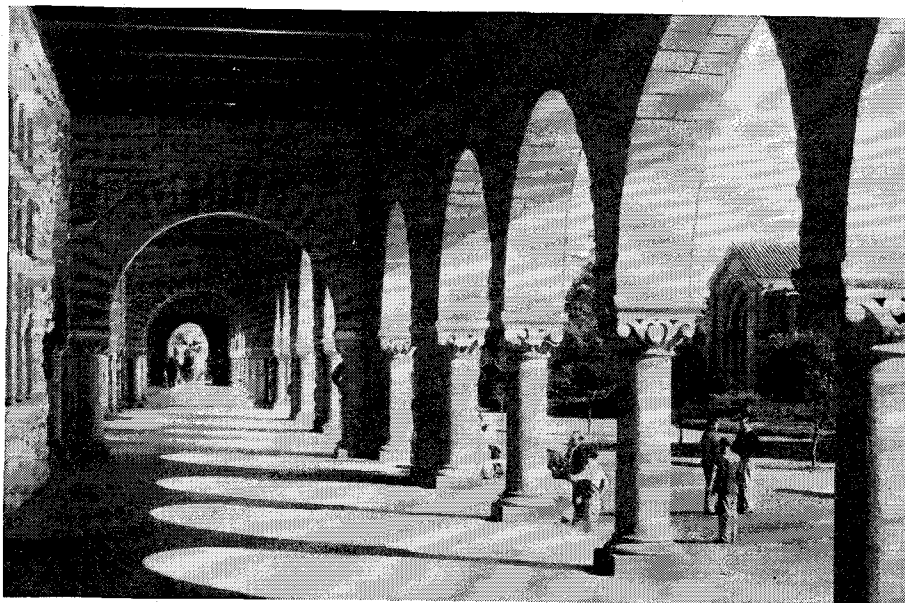
"First—in which the primary purpose is to maintain the body of the trust fund without regard to whatever income accrues—income as such being secondary consideration. Second—in which the trust fund is established to provide an income for a definite purpose."

Primary Duty

Stanford's trust fund fell in the second category. "The primary duty of the Trustees of Stanford University," the jurist said, "is to see to it that the educational work is carried on as intended by the donors of the trust."

While the California opinion applied only to the Stanford fund, it offered the hope of change to other endowed institutions, many of which find their powers of investment rigidly shackled by legal restrictions.

The Palo Alto *Times*, loyal to the University that produced the Rose Bowl victors, decided that "Judge James spoke like a practical man. The very logic of the situation suggests to the practical mind that it not only should be the right, but that it is actually the duty of the Trustees to resort to such means as within their financial experience and judgment will be most advantageous to the University's revenue expectations."



© International

One of the buildings at Stanford, whose Trustees may now invest the University's endowment fund in common stocks, according to a court decision

Hiring and Firing

"Ax-Blows" and Subtle Shades of Cruelty Mark Dismissals

Business both attracts and repels its employees, but its methods of hiring and firing are as far apart as the magnetic poles.

"Employees might reflect, as they nibble their cheese," writes Robert Littell in the current *Harpers Magazine*, "that the job which provides them with the cheese is singularly like a mouse-trap—with one important difference.

"A mouse-trap is easy to get into, and very hard to get out of. A job is very hard to get into, but if there is anything in the world easier to get out of I have yet to see it."

In his article, "Employees' Exit," the writer noted that the job-seeker faces "a formidable and increasingly scientific series of turnstiles: application blanks, preliminary interviews, letters of recommendation . . . intelligence tests, employment psychologists. . . .

Degrees of Cruelty

"The technique of firing ranges from the ax, cold, sharp, and sudden, through subtle shades of unconscious cruelty. . . . Upon the loftiest heights of business and finance such a thing as firing is practically unknown. When it does happen it masquerades as a 'resignation regretfully submitted for reasons of health'"

Going down the ladder the amenities diminish and the words of the "exit interviews" are fewer: "In times like these we must pare to the bone. . . . You'd do the same thing if you were in my place. . . . Keep in touch with us, you're still one of the family"

"Still farther down there are straw bosses and foremen. 'Well, kid, it's the ax for you. . . . Go get your money and the hell out of here. . . . Meet you on the bread-line one of these days'"

"At the bottom of the pile is that meanest ax of all, the printed slip. 'Your services will no longer be required.' A cold, anonymous little piece of evasive cruelty, laid on a desk or inserted into a pay envelop."

Mr. Littell gave a depression example: "A clerk in a large store went home one Christmas Eve and handed to his mother his unopened pay envelop. Inside, with the money, she found a slip of paper saying that the store regretted that it was forced to dispense with his services.

"And what about the effect of the firing on the people who are being fired? Anger is of course a universal reaction.

"And in a great many people the ordeal of being fired sows the seeds of communism, Social Credit, Townsenditis, and other twentieth-century religions."

The writer notes that about 200 American companies have worked out "dismissal-wage" plans.

In some European and South American countries legal rights exist. "In Brazil, if you please, employees who are fired for joining a union or for 'expressing ideas unfavorable to the employer' are given an indemnity of six months' pay."

"14,000 OF US ARE INSURED FOR \$55,000,000"



Fourteen thousand employees are now insured for a total of \$55,000,000 under the Associated Employees Life Insurance Plan.

Started in 1931, the Associated's Plan was conceived and actually in operation long before the present wave of social security sentiment swept the country. It has provided effectively against the most universal of all life's hazards, that of sudden destruction by death of a family's sole support.

The Associated management realized that contented workers make better workers and that better workers mean better public service. It adds to an employee's sense of security to realize that in case of death or disability an insurance check will provide for his family.

Five hundred and seventeen such checks totaling \$1,825,500 have been mailed to beneficiaries during the last six years.

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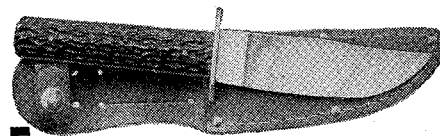
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The Open Forum

Talmadge

Sir:—I appreciate your February 8th cover design: "Talmadge—Demagogue or Prophet?"

I have been associated with Mr. Talmadge, as his pastor, for eight years, and have known him for twenty-one years. Three things outstandingly characterize him as a man:

1. He has positive, clear-cut, readily expressed convictions on political, and other, fundamentals. He is informed, knows what he believes, and why.

2. He has the courage of his convictions. He is not afraid. Ask him why he has succeeded so well, and he will reply: "It pays to be right."

3. He does what he promises, if humanly possible. His whole official record bears positive testimony to this fact. Already, every promise he has made to the people of Georgia has been fulfilled.

[THE REV.] R. J. MINCEY.

Warthen, Georgia.

Sir:—Is this the best you could find for a cover? [Feb. 8 issue, picture of Talmadge].

Of all the great men in this country and then you come out with this!

I'm through with THE LITERARY DIGEST.
Atlanta, Georgia. FRANK SMITH.

Wadsworth

Sir:—After reading the article about Senator Wadsworth in the February 15 issue I am wondering if he is the Senator from New York who voted with the dyes and topped it off by voting to override Woodrow Wilson's veto.

This happened a long time ago when our own late Gov. Albert C. Ritchie stood out like the Highland Light among the very few prominent men who publicly denounced the Volstead Act.

PAUL W. ECKERT.

Baltimore.

[Senator Wadsworth was politically dry until 1926 because his Party was dry, but he personally favored the cause of the wets. In 1919 he voted to override President Wilson's veto of the Prohibition Enforcement Act. By 1926, however, he came out openly against prohibition.—Editor.]

Supreme Court

Sir:—C. E. Riehl in a recent "Forum" communication says with reference to the political complexion of the Supreme Court: "Six of them (Justices) are Republicans."

I know of five Justices who are Republicans but who is the sixth? Here are the four who are Democrats; has any one of them recently gone over into the Republican column? Justices Cardozo, Butler, Brandeis, and McReynolds. Twin Falls, Idaho. ROY A. READ.

Deaf-Mute Work

Sir:—In a recent article in THE LITERARY DIGEST about deaf-mute work I notice you do not mention the churches in North Carolina.

In the Diocese of North Carolina, the central portion of the State, there are two

churches. These are Ephphatha Church at Durham and St. Athanasius at Burlington.

The Rev. Roma C. Fortune, a deaf priest, who resides in Durham, is our diocesan missionary to the deaf. In addition to his outstanding work in Durham, he has established missions for the deaf in Raleigh, Burlington, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, High Point, Salisbury, Concord, Erwin, and Charlotte.

During the year he has carried the message of the Church to more than 1,200 deaf people. The Prayer Book-worship makes it possible for them to take part in the service understandingly, even tho they can not hear.

Tarboro, North Carolina. M. H. LEWIS.

Lotteries

Sir:—In a recent issue under the heading "Bonus Financing Vexes Congress" you mention the Federal Lottery Bill of Representative Edward A. Kenney. If his estimate of the revenue derived from the passage of the bill is not too far off, it is deserving more attention and discussion at a time when Congress is at its wit's end to find proper sources for additional taxation.

I understand that the bill is objected to on moral and ethical grounds. I can't see where there is anything more immoral in taking a lottery chance than in taking a flyer on the Stock Exchange, or betting on a horse race, prize fight or election, or in taking any of the thousand business chances, which a man does, to improve his lot.

J. E. HAGENBUCH.

San Francisco.

CCC

Sir:—I was interested in the answer given in the "Forum" to the article "A General Tests the CCC Youth."

I also say that the youth of to-day have been cold and hungry through no fault of their own. Youth's elders were well fed and lived off the fat of the land; therefore, our elders' elders must have governed ably and efficiently because they had prosperity. Why, then, should not the forgotten generation, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight, have the same privileges?

It was our elders who ran the national debt to \$32,000,000,000; levied exorbitant taxes upon the people and stagnated American business and American opportunity with their questionable legislation.

JAMES M. HICKEY.

Los Angeles.

Mail Guards

Sir:—The picture of "The Mail Dispatcher" in the January 25 issue shows a lot of faults.

The "background" shows a "dispatching platform" which is OK, but the picture really shows a clerk "tied out" a paper sack, which is wrong.

1. He shows a rope attached to sack. Sacks have cords about 1/4-inch thick and pouches, leather straps.

2. Pouches and sacks are not "tied-out" on dispatching platforms.

3. Pouches and sacks are not "tied-out" lying on the floor but when taken out of rack and standing on end.

4. The position of clerk (his knee pressing on a sack of mail) gives a very poor impression. Such a method would damage mail, and such things are not done in the service.

H. J. HANDWERK.

Shatington, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—An official of the New York City General Post Office advised recently through your columns that the .45 Colt revolvers with butt-to-the-front holsters discarded by the Army, had been bequeathed to the Post Office Department.

As an employee of the U. S. Railway Mail Service, may I add that these Army revolvers and holsters were replaced in this branch of the Postal Service several years ago with the



© 1936, NEA

Aha! Hm!

—Herblock for NEA Service

latest type .38 Colt police revolvers, and holsters that permit the drawing of the gun without any "twist-of-the-wrist" motion?

Some of the discarded Army equipment may still be in use in some of the Post-Offices, but not in the Railway Mail Service, that branch of the Postal Department which has charge of transportation and distribution of mails *en route*.

KEITH RADLEY.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Thistles

Sir:—Very glad to know that my subscription has run out. When I sent in my subscription a year ago you seemed to be very much for the New Deal or Roosevelt.

But now it seems that the Liberty League owns you body and soul. But you can rest assured that F.D.R. will be the next President. Fairmont, West Virginia. A. B. KNIGHT.

Sir:—As to the article on "Scientific Tests for Telepathy" (LITERARY DIGEST, Feb. 15): bunk.

I can not understand why a magazine of LITERARY DIGEST's level would print such an asinine article. Phooey!

Flint, Michigan. JOHN J. GILMONT.

Roses

Sir:—I consider THE LITERARY DIGEST the most timely weekly put out in America to-day.

I find it invaluable for a clear, unbiased presentation of the news and questions of the day.

Winston, Montana.

D. B. FILSON.

Sir:—For a long time I have wanted to tell you how much I appreciate your poetry page.

It was always one I turned to eagerly, and now is better with an attractive new face and a wider appeal. ERMA VIRGINIA SHEPHERD.

Binghamton, New York.

Platform

Sir:—A contributor asks: "Why don't the Republicans begin to frame a platform?"

I suggest the Democratic platform of 1932 as one of the best on which any candidate for the Presidency ever went to the people.

I suggest to the Republicans that they just adopt this identical platform. This platform is perfectly new—never having been used. Birmingham, Alabama. R. C. MIDDLETON.

Oak Park

Sir:—Where did you get the idea that Oak Park, the largest village in the world (population 65,000), was part of Chicago, or that its banks were any more "of Chicago" than of New York?

Kindly correct this great error, if you have not done so already. ETHEL M. HARVEY.

Oak Park, Illinois.

Political Widows

Sir:—I notice in a recent issue a blast about "Political Widows."

Would that we had more women in Congress under the same circumstances. I have been associated with women more or less the last eighty-five years and have always found them capable of handling any emergency. May Mrs. Long remain long.

S. G. MILLER.

Hampton, Virginia.

Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

February 21.—President Roosevelt by executive order places Kure Island on westerly edge of Hawaiian group under control of Navy Department for Naval purposes; Kure is near Midway Island, used as base on California-Philippine air-route.

Intestinal malady hits 2,000 persons in Coshocton, Ohio; State health officials attribute it to contaminated water; schools closed.

James B. Holohan, Warden of California State Prison at San Quentin for eight years, resigns in middle of investigation into conterefting plot carried on within walls; Secret Service agents smash ring involving nine convicts and eleven others.

Families of the twenty Negro convicts burned to death in a truck near Scottsboro, Alabama, receive State grants totaling \$23,000.

Negro slain by posse of 100 near Mangum, Oklahoma, while attempting to escape; had allegedly admitted fatally attacking a five-year-old girl and seriously injuring her mother.

February 22.—Nation joins in tribute to George Washington on 204th anniversary of his birth; Walter Johnson, baseball hero, twice throws a silver dollar across Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, Virginia, to prove possible the feat ascribed to Washington.

Four frame buildings destroyed by fire in business block in Greenwich, Connecticut; ten families living over stores driven to street; buildings were last of non-fireproof type in main business district and loss is estimated at \$125,000.

Two men reported killed and others missing as snowslide covers two-mile stretch on Snoqualmie Pass road in Cascade Mountains near Seattle, Washington; buses, trucks, and automobiles caught in avalanche.

Col. Henry L. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy and a distant cousin of President Roosevelt, dies of heart

attack in U. S. Naval Hospital in Washington; he was fifty-six years old. President Roosevelt receives honorary degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from Temple University, Philadelphia; addresses 4,000 persons.

February 23.—Former Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, a national figure in Democratic politics, dies in Baltimore at fifty-nine of a stroke of apoplexy.

Dust-clouds over Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma cause fear among farmers of repetition of severe dust-storms.

President Roosevelt, speaking over radio in exercises commemorating Brotherhood Day as arranged by National Conference of Jews and Christians, urges alinement of all faiths to guard religion and promote a "good neighbor" spirit. One man killed and fifty persons injured as passenger train, inbound from Chicago, crashes into rear end of a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train as the two enter station at Cincinnati.

February 24.—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, commander of Eighth Corps Area and Third Field Army, relieved of his command and ordered to his Charleston, South Carolina, home "to await further orders" after his criticism of the WPA before a House Committee.

Annual Convention of Department of Superintendence of National Education Association opens in St. Louis.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia removes State Comptroller William B. Harrison and State Treasurer George B. Hamilton from office for their refusal to honor drafts on 1936 revenue; names two of his supporters to replace them; National Guard stands by.

Conductor of fast freight-train cowed by pistol as armed robbers hold up train and break into four cars near Newark, New Jersey; escape in truck with valuable cosmetics and other merchandise.

February 25.—Frederick L. Adams and H. McCoy Jones, officials of Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, who on February 13 were suspended on charges of insubordination, dismissed by Secretary Roper of Commerce Department.

Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., Paramount Pictures Corporation, and Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, three of leading motion-picture producing companies, accused of conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in motion-pictures in a Sherman anti-trust injunction suit filed in Federal Court in New York City by Attorney General Cummings; similar suit in St. Louis had been dropped by Government.

President Roosevelt formally approves plan for creation of a permanent Marine Corps aviation base in the Virgin Islands; executive order transfers necessary land on St. Thomas Island

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Fenollosa—"Sidney McCall" to her readers—as spelled: *fen-ol-lo'sa*.

Gallichan—writer; sex educator—as if written *gally-shan'*.

Guinness—family name, Earl of Iveagh; brewer—*gin* of *begin*: *gin'iss*. And *Iveagh* is *eye'vuh*.

Goudy—type designer—rimes with *rowdy*.

Hagood—Major General (p. 32)—don't say *hay-good*; he calls it *hay'gwood*.

Keisuka Okada—late Premier of Japan (p. 12)—as if spelled *kay'soo-kay o-kah'dah*.

Lanciot—Quebec Deputy Attorney-General—just *lank'toe*.

Thibault—radio barytone—call him *tee'bo*.

Walmsley—journalist and author—first syllable rimes with *alms*; or, *wahms'ly*.

Wiese—author and illustrator—in English, *wee'zeh*; in German, *vee'zeh*.

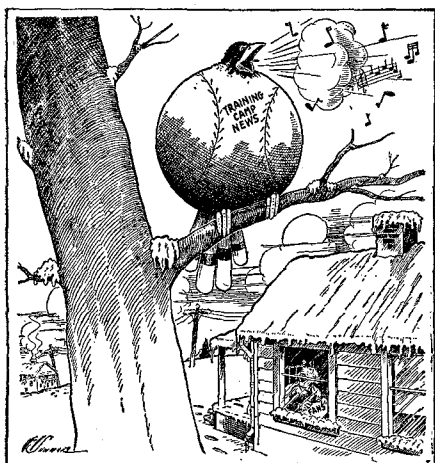
from civil jurisdiction of Interior Department to Navy Department.

February 26.—Resettlement Administration, in cooperation with Soil Conservation Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Bureau of Indian Affairs, begins \$10,000,000 experiment in combating drought in the South and Midwest, calling for purchase of land at minimum of \$2 an acre, conversion into grazing ground, transfer of some inhabitants to better land, and improvement of conditions for those remaining. Frank E. Gannett of New York, newspaper publisher, designated as second choice of Senator William E. Borah's slate of delegates in Ohio primary race. Flivver plane that sells for \$775 is demonstrated before representatives of United States Bureau of Air Commerce at College Park, Maryland; reputedly the world's cheapest plane ready for market.

February 27.—Senate and House of Representatives complete action on Administration's \$500,000,000 Soil Conservation Bill to replace the invalidated AAA; measure ready for President's signature.

Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, son of President William Howard Taft, chosen by Republican State Central Committee as favorite son to oppose Senator Borah in Ohio Presidential Primary. Strikers picketing plant of El Paso Electric Company shut off power serving El Paso, Texas, and twenty-six surrounding communities in that State and New Mexico; service restored after one day; company charges of sabotage denied by union leaders.

President Roosevelt informs Congressional leaders he will demand increased taxes to balance ordinary budget, including payment of veterans' bonus, for fiscal year 1936-'37.



Harbinger of Spring

—Summers in the Cleveland News

**Wins \$100 Prize**

"I am happy to tell you that I am getting results from N.I.A. training. My travel story 'Florida Days, and Others' has been awarded first prize in the Travel at Home Contest conducted by the Instructor Magazine. I received a check for \$100."

Mrs. C. H. Ridgway
424 Franklin Street
Clarksville, Tenn.

How do you KNOW you can't WRITE?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden to the discovery, "I am a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under this practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the \$25, \$50 and \$100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

A chance to test yourself

We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing—acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Ave., New York.

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Send me, without cost or obligation, your Writing Aptitude Test and further information about writing for profit as promised in The Literary Digest—March 7.

Mr. }
Mrs. }
Miss }

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(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.)

Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Boon.—"Your father looks very distinguished with his snow-white hair."

"Yes, he has me to thank for that."—*Hamburger Nachrichten*.

Doubtful Identity.—HOTEL PAGE—"Telegram for Mr. Neidspondiavanci, Mr. Neidspondiavanci!"

MR. NEIDSPONDIIVANCI—"What initial, please?"—*The Beehive*.

Statue.—Have you heard about the kids who made a snow-man on a side-street and put a shovel in his hands? Well, a couple of days later a WPA foreman came along and gave him a check.—*John Chapman in New York Daily News*.

Second-Hand.—DAUGHTER OF FIRST FILM STAR—"How do you like your new father?"

DAUGHTER OF SECOND FILM STAR—"Oh, he's very nice."

"Yes, isn't he? We had him last year."—*Morning Advertiser (London)*.

Surprise.—We were about to drive off, when somebody suggested that I look into the tank to see if I had enough gas. It was pretty dark, so I lit a match and leaned over the gas-tank. I brought the match directly over the gas-tank to enable me to see if there was any gas left. I saw that there was plenty. So I got into the car and drove off.—*Penn State Froth*.

Too Much.—A boy entered a grocery store and said to the storekeeper:

"Gimme a dime's worth of asafetida."

The storekeeper tied up the package and the boy said: "Dad wants you to charge it."

"All right; what's your name?"

"Shermerhorn."

"Take it for nothin'," he said, "I ain't goin' to spell 'asafetida' and 'Shermerhorn' for no dime."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times Record*.

In the Blood.—An Irish Guards officer called up a sergeant and spoke of the unsoldierly appearance of a recruit.

"He looks very slovenly, sergeant."

"Yes, sor."

"Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sor."

"Absolutely certain he washes?"

"Yes, sor, but he dries a bad color, sor."

—*Stray Stories*.

System.—The milk-wagon collided with an auto and many bottles of milk were broken.

A crowd gathered.

"Poor fellow," said a benevolent-looking man, "you will have to pay for this accident, won't you?"

"Yes, sir," said the driver.

"That's too bad, here is a quarter towards it and I'll pass the hat for you."

After the crowd had contributed and dispersed, the driver said to a bystander:

"Ain't he the wise guy? That's the boss."—*Watchman-Examiner*.

Pal.—Bob was unable, through illness, to go to work on pay-day, so asked his work-mate, Mick, to get his wages and bring them along to his house. Late that night Mick arrived at Bob's house, looking rather serious.

"I've lost yer wages, Bob!" he said.

"Lost my wages?" began Bob.

But Mick interrupted him.

"Aye," he blurted, "and I believe if I had gone on playing I should have lost my own."—*Answers (London)*.

Slips That Pass in the Type

No Draft Ventilation?—FOR SALE—Combination stove and Lloyd baby buggy, like new.—*Sandusky (Ohio) paper*.

For the Cannibal Gourmet.—Broiled Whole Long Island Founder, New Carrots and Peas, Fried Potatoes 50—*New York Menu*.

Wedding Ushers?—The church was beautifully decorated with garden flowers and lighted toppers.—*Henderson (Ky.) paper*.

Some Inducement.—Wanted—A book-keeper. Position prevents opportunities for advancement!—*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) paper*.

By Appointment to Primo Carnera.—SLIPPERS

Serviceable felt slippers in gay colors per yard 39c.—*Chico (Calif.) paper*.

And High Time, Too.—

2 LOCAL MEN

GET PARENTS

—*Newburgh (N. Y.) paper*

Losing No Time.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank M— announce the engagement of their daughter born Tuesday. She has A June wedding is planned.—*Salem (Ohio) paper*.

Well, Almost Black, Anyway.—

STRAYED—Big black dog; white body, white legs and brown face, short ears. Finder call Journal office.—*Berlin (Wis.) paper*.

Safe Offer.—

FREE FREE!

\$2.50 Guaranteed Permanent Wave given away on the 2nd 16th of each month.—*Denver (Colo.) handbill*.

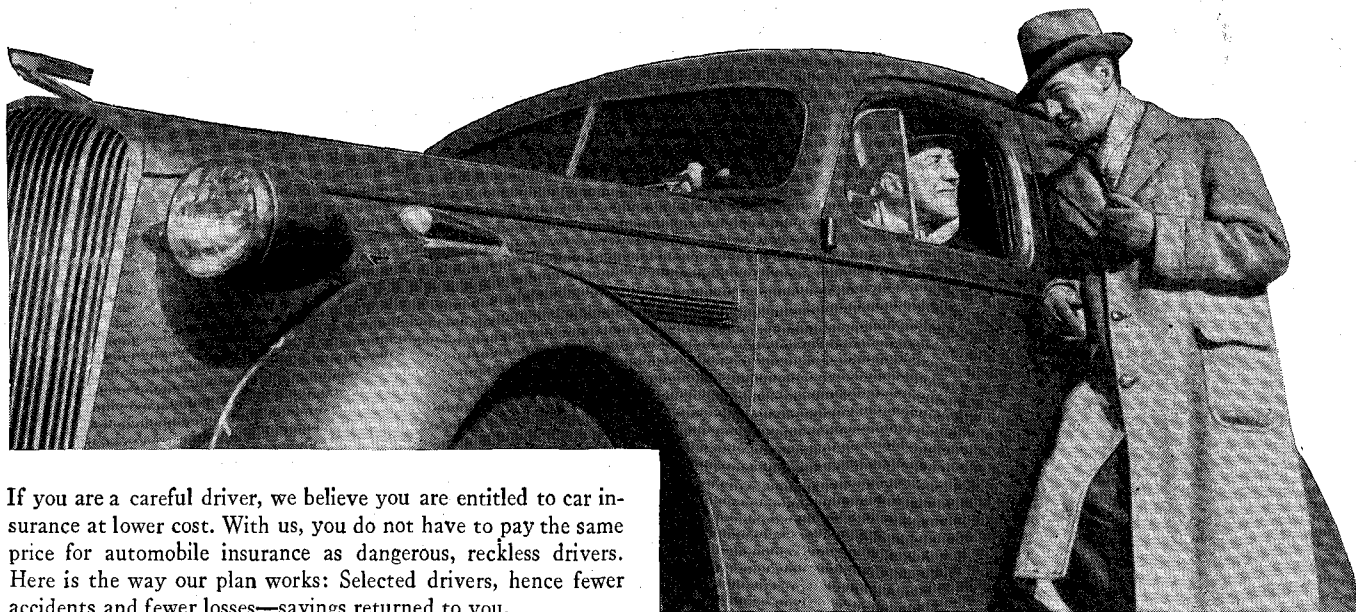
Problem, Too!—In the end, however, the Russian government dramatically sends to him 30 peanuts bitten by mad wolves—charging him to do what he can for them.—*Denver (Colo.) paper*.

Fair Percentage.—

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE
OUT OF 62 APPLICANTS
ARE SUCCESSFUL

—*Raleigh (N. C.) paper*.

IF YOU ARE A CAREFUL DRIVER YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON CAR INSURANCE



If you are a careful driver, we believe you are entitled to car insurance at lower cost. With us, you do not have to pay the same price for automobile insurance as dangerous, reckless drivers. Here is the way our plan works: Selected drivers, hence fewer accidents and fewer losses—savings returned to you.

LIBERTY MUTUAL'S money-saving plan for careful motor car owners is summed up in these nine words: "Careful drivers are entitled to lower automobile insurance cost."

Here's how it works: By barring dangerous drivers and selecting only careful drivers, we have fewer accidents. This means fewer losses to pay. Furthermore, you avoid paying large commissions to insurance salesmen on new policies or renewals. The savings which result from this plan come back to you. More than 46 million dollars in dividends have been so returned to policyholders by Liberty Mutual since it started 24 years ago.

HOW YOU PROFIT BY INSURING WITH LIBERTY MUTUAL

1. You are associated with reputable and careful drivers who are *selected*, not merely *solicited*. They are the most care-

ful automobile drivers in the country. You do not have to help pay for costly accidents caused by dangerous, reckless drivers.

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4. You will be protected by the largest, strongest mutual casualty insurance company in the country, a company which has grown steadily in size and strength, in good times and bad.

5. Your company operates from coast to coast. Service is as close as your tele-

phone. It is as convenient as it is economical to deal directly with Liberty Mutual.

6. Claims are settled fairly, promptly, courteously. No company does more to save its policyholders from trouble and worry.

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Town where car is kept.....

Make of Car.....No. of Cyls.....

Body Type.....Model No.....Year.....